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ONE PENNY



ATTESTING THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. (See page 370.)

Notes of the Week.

On Saturday, Mr. Walthew held an inquiry at the Monmouth Arms, Singleton-street, East-road, City-road, respecting the death of John House Farley, aged twenty-seven years, who committed suicide on the previous Thursday under very melancholy circumstances. Deceased was an engineer, residing at No. 42, Singleton-street, and latterly he became afflicted with consumption. He became very desponding in consequence, and on the day in question he stood opposite the looking-glass in his room, and with extraordinary firmness cut his throat from ear to ear, inflicting a wound that nearly severed the head from the body. He was found dead on the floor, the whole place being spattered with blood. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned by the jury.

On Saturday morning information was received by Mr. Cartier, coroner for West Kent, that Mr. Thomas Redman, aged sixty, a tradesman at Deptford, had committed suicide in the Wesleyan chapel of that town. It appears that the deceased, who was a builder, was engaged in effecting some alteration in the ceiling of the chapel, and left home as usual, shortly after six in the morning, to perform his work. About nine o'clock his son entered the building to assist him, when he discovered his father suspended from a scaffold pole by a strong cord, which he had tied tightly round his neck. On being cut down and medical assistance procured life was pronounced to have been extinct some time. The body now awaits an inquest.

The obituary records the death, at St. Germain's, of Mr. Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, who has long resided in that suburban retreat. In the days of George IV. Ball Hughes, or Golden Ball, as he was called, was one of the leading dandies of a period which immediately followed that of Beau Brummell. Ball Hughes figured in the best society in London, among whom his fortune and favourable personal appearance made him a welcome guest. One evening at the Italian Opera the audience were disappointed at the non-appearance of the celebrated dancer of the day, Mademoiselle Mercandotti, who had unexpectedly become the wife of Ball Hughes. They departed for the Continent, and from that time the Golden Ball was heard of no more in the circles of fashion in London.—*Morning Post*.

On Monday morning a respectably dressed woman, while in the act of going on board a steamer which was in motion at London-bridge Pier, fell into the river. Boats and drags were procured, but she sank immediately. After some time the body was recovered and conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

The steeple of a new church building at East Sheen fell with a tremendous crash on Sunday morning. The work had been raised to a height of ninety feet, so that the alarm its fall occasioned may be imagined. Luckily no one was near enough to be hurt, but the ruins which fell in and around the chancel tore down and broke a great deal of scaffolding.

About three o'clock, a.m., on Monday, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. G. Martin, beer-shop keeper, of High-street, Notting-hill. As a police-constable of the B division was passing the premises his attention was directed to a loud crackling noise in the back part of the ground floor. Feeling convinced that the building was on fire, he raised an alarm, and by repeatedly knocking at the door he managed to awake the inmates, who on getting up round the staircase on fire from the bottom to the top, thereby cutting off escape by the regular way. Fortunately, they managed to get out by the back windows. The Notting-hill Volunteer Brigade quickly attended with their engines and were followed by the parish engine and also those of the London Brigade under the direction of Mr. Staples, the chief officer of the C district. By great perseverance the firemen managed to save the adjoining houses, but the premises of Mr. Martin and their contents were nearly destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss will fall upon the Liverpool and London Fire-office.

MR. ISAAC WALKER, aged forty-six years, silk manufacturer, who resided at Stamford-hill, and who suffered fracture of the ribs by the pressure of the crowd near Cornhill, at the illuminations, has expired at Guy's Hospital in consequence of the injuries received. This makes a total of eight deaths by the accidents at the illuminations.

On Monday, Mr. H. Raffles Walthew, the deputy coroner, held an inquiry at the Three Compasses Tavern, Dalston, respecting the death of Annie Horaley, aged twelve weeks, who was burnt to death under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that the mother of the deceased child, residing at No. 61, Ann's-place, Haggerstone, left it in charge of its little sister, while she went to see her sister, who was ill. The girl getting tired, placed the infant on the hearth rug, and went to sleep. When the mother returned she found the poor child in a body of flame and frightfully burnt. It was taken to the German Hospital, but all treatment proved without avail. A verdict of "Accidental death by fire" was returned.

SIX WOMEN KILLED AT THE ILLUMINATIONS.

An inquest on the bodies of six women who were crushed to death at the illuminations on Tuesday night week was held, when some members of the police force were examined as to the arrangements made on the occasion. They stated that in their opinion the erection of barriers would have increased rather than averted the mischief; and they declared that the police were unable to guide the crowd, as there was from a million to a million and a half of people gathered that night within the City. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE RECENT ROYAL WEDDING.

THE drawing in page 363 represents the attestation of the marriage contract, which was embossed on vellum, and surrounded by the royal arms of England. The illustration on page 373 is the Royal George and insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by the Prince of Wales at the marriage ceremony. The royal procession to the Chapel of St. George, or Choir of the Cathedral of Windsor, is depicted in page 373. In page 377 is a drawing of the grand state banquet given in the Waterloo Gallery, at Windsor Castle, on the Monday previous to the marriage, by the Queen to the members of the royal families of England, Denmark, Saxo-Coburg, Belgium, &c. The Ministers of State, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. The arrival of the Princess Alexandra at Gravesend is illustrated in page 380.

LORD PALMERSTON'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Lord Palmerston after visiting Glasgow and Greenock on the 30th and 31st of March, is to be entertained to a public dinner by the citizens of Edinburgh on the 1st of April. The Lord Provost (whose guest the noble lord is to be) is to preside, and the list of stewards embraces the names of gentlemen of Conservative as well as Liberal politics. It is expected that the freedom of the city of Edinburgh will be presented to the noble Premier on the occasion of his visit. His lordship was an alumnus of Edinburgh University about the beginning of the century.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

In the Senate, M. Larabit has read the report of the committee upon the petition in favour of Poland. The committee has arrived at the following conclusions:—

"Considering the present position of affairs, and of the negotiations which have been entered upon, the committee, convinced by the communications which it has received, feels persuaded that the Government of the Emperor has done, and will continue to do, all that is just, and possible, and politic in favour of Poland. The committee is therefore of opinion that it would be neither necessary nor justifiable to recommend the Ministry to take the petitions into consideration; and for this reason proposes to the Senate, by a large majority, to leave the matter to the decision of the wisdom of the Emperor, and to pass to the order of the day."

ITALY.

The *Gazzetta di Torino* says:—"Numerous arrests have taken place at Palermo in consequence of the discovery of the conspiracy to establish the Sicilian Government upon Mazzinian principles. Among the arrested persons are Prince Mordinelli, Colonel Bentwegna, and the editors of the *Unita Politica* and the *Aspromonte*."

Palermo is perfectly quiet, and the judicial authorities have commenced an inquiry into the matter.

AMERICA.

The Confederates have captured the Federal steamer *Indianola*, twenty-five miles below Vicksburg. They employed the ram *Queen of the West* in her capture. The Federal commander, Porter, attributes the loss of the *Indianola* to a non-compliance with his instructions.

The Confederate ship *Florida* has captured the *Jacob Bell*, from China, with something approaching a million's worth of property on board.

An excited meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce has taken place. The meeting was called to discuss the burning of the *Jacob Bell*. A committee was appointed to report what measures are proper to adopt concerning the burning of the *Jacob Bell* by a pirate fitted out and supplied in England. The President of the Chamber intimated that a war with England was a possibility, and one not to be dreaded. England's neutrality was denounced, and the conduct of England towards American merchants declared to be a disgrace to the age. Efforts should be made to call the attention of British merchants to the circumstances, and it was thought that multitudes would respond.

Senator Sumner has reported to the Senate from the committee upon foreign relations concurrent resolutions regarding mediation. After referring to the French offer of mediation, the resolutions declare that any idea of mediation or intervention is impracticable, unreasonable, and inadmissible. Also, that any offer of interference so far encourages rebellion, and tends to prolong the contest, and that Congress will therefore be obliged to regard any further attempt in the same direction as an unfriendly act.

The resolutions express regret that the foreign Powers have not frankly informed the Southern chiefs that the work in which they are engaged is hopeless, and that a new Government with slavery as its corner stone, and with no other declared object of separate existence, is so far shocking to civilization and to the moral sense of mankind, that it must not expect welcome or recognition in the commonwealth of nations.

The resolutions express an unalterable purpose to prosecute the war until the rebellion is suppressed.

The resolutions will be communicated to foreign Governments.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes an interesting letter written by a Russian officer, giving an account of General Mieroslawski's arrival in Poland, and his proceedings while he remained there. The writer states that, according to accounts received from the prisoners captured from the insurgents, Mieroslawski arrived with a numerous suite, among whom were many representatives of the revolutionary party. Several were foreigners, and among them two Italians, who performed a very important part in the proceedings of their commanders. Mieroslawski, on his arrival, demanded supplies of every description without payment. Notwithstanding the threats he held out, he could only collect two bands of about 1,000 men each, of whom Mieroslawski took the command in person. One of these bands was stationed in the forest of Krzywasiadz, and the other in the village of Slubitz. Previous to the affair in the forest of Krzywasiadz, Mieroslawski had his headquarters in the village of Dobro, a mile distant from the forest. Dobro served likewise for a depot, and the Russian troops found there a voluminous revolutionary correspondence; but although the insurgents fled in the greatest haste after the affair in the forest they succeeded in carrying away the most important documents. At the first discharge, Mieroslawski with his staff and the remainder of the band quitted the village of Dobro. He passed the night of the 19th of February in the village of Plawitz, belonging to his sister. The following day he appeared at the head of another band assembled in the village of Slubitz. That band marched on the 19th to reinforce the other in the forest of Krzywasiadz, but having arrived too late, it moved to the village of Trayatchek, where Mieroslawski took the command. The Russian troops made their appearance shortly afterwards, and at their approach Mieroslawski hastened to cross the Prussian frontiers. The Russian officer continues as follows:—

"We remarked in the hands under the command of Mieroslawski a certain organization. They manoeuvred regularly, and threw out their sharpshooters skilfully. They moreover knew how to form in squares and repulse the charge of the Cossacks. Nevertheless they cannot resist the charge of our infantry, although their knowledge of the ground gives them a decided advantage. I must in justice say, however, that their deficiency in resistance does not arise from want of courage or energy; for notwithstanding the incessant firing of our riflemen, the insurgents approached within thirty yards of our line of battle. Their great want is firearms, the greater number of the two bands being armed with scythes only."

The last accounts received in Paris of the Polish insurrection come through *Cracow*, and are dated the 10th inst. They state that the Russian columns which were defeated on the 4th day by J. Ziromski at Pinskowa, and by Langiewicz at Skala, retreated in the greatest disorder. Had not the ammunition of the insurgents been exhausted, the Russians would have been annihilated. Those victories are to be attributed to the scythen. They inspired such terror that the Russians did not consider themselves safe until they arrived at Slowniki. On the 6th instant the entire country between Olkutz and Protzowice was occupied by the insurgents. In the meantime the most horrible atrocities are being perpetrated by the Cossacks attached to the Russian army. Two insurgents having sought shelter in the house of a conservator of forests named Seewald, at Ostrow, on the railway from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, were pursued by ten Cossacks. The latter entered the house and dragged Mr. Seewald outside, where they flogged him with their

whips, and then stabbed him in several places with their lances. They left him bleeding, and then attacked his sister, whom they stripped and flogged. The servants were treated like their masters, and were horribly mutilated. They then set the house and offices on fire. Four peasants who were threshing corn in a barn were shut up and burnt to death. One of the Cossacks who remained too long in the house seeking what he could plunder was likewise burnt to death. Several new corps of insurgents have appeared in the Palatinates of Podlachia and Lublin. The insurgents had an engagement with a Russian corps in the district of Lomza, in which the Poles were victorious. Two other skirmishes took place in the villages of Pozankby and Przylcz, in which the Russians were defeated, with the loss of twenty Cossacks. The four young Poles who came from France, and who were given up to the Russians by the Prussian authorities at Thorn, are now confined in the citadel of Warsaw.

The following fact will show what little credit is to be given to the bull-tins of the Russian commanders. The Warsaw official paper published some time back an account of an action, in which it was asserted that the Russians had captured two pieces of cannon from the insurgents. The fact is that Langiewicz, having been apprised of the approach of a Russian corps, anticipated their attack by going to meet them. He did not know at the time that the Russians had two pieces of cannon with them. As it was too late to retreat he commanded his scythen to charge the artillery. They did so, and in a few minutes they had six pieces in their possession. Unfortunately, the artillerymen fled with the horses, and the Poles were forced to abandon two cannon after having spiked them. These were the two pieces which the Russians boasted of having captured.

La France has the following:—"We learn that the Dictatorship of Langiewicz has been approved by the Polish Committee at Paris, and by Poles of every opinion. The object of the step is to give unity to the military operations and to the political interests of the insurgent Government. We, moreover, learn a fact of the greatest interest, and which shows the order of ideas which actuates the new Dictator. General Garibaldi, having written to his former companion in arms a letter, in which, after congratulating him on his patriotism, he offered him the aid of his sword and devotion, Langiewicz is said to have written a reply in terms of the deepest sympathy, and in which, after pointing out the state of opinion in Poland, he begs him not to come to Poland at present, as he stood in need of the support of all classes of the population, which his name might alarm by giving to the actual rising an exclusively revolutionary character. This fact is very significant. It proves that Langiewicz, who has admitted military talents, also possesses incontestable political abilities."

ACTION FOR SLANDER.

At the Stafford Assizes was tried a case *Hampton v. Allen*. The plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant, in consequence of slander alleged to have been uttered by the latter.

Serjeant Pigott and Mr. Gray appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Griffiths for the defendant.

Plaintiff is vicar of St. John's Church, Wolverhampton, and has been a clergyman for thirty-five years. In 1855 he gave up the charge of St. James's, Liverpool, where he had officiated for fourteen years, and was appointed to the incumbency of St. Luke's, Holloway. Here he remained for about two years, when, in consequence of a charge brought against him by some of the members of his congregation of misapplying certain moneys, he resigned. He was followed by many of his congregation to a chapel in the neighbourhood, where he preached without a license until about nine months since, when, with the approbation of the Bishop of London, he undertook his present charge. Though refused a license for the Holloway district he had never been suspended. The defendant was at this time organist of the church to which the plaintiff was appointed, and was shortly afterwards, through the instrumentality of the latter, requested to resign his situation. He complied with the request, and a few days after the event, in conversation with a member of the congregation, was alleged to have uttered the slander with which he is charged. To this individual he was said to have made the following statement:—"Mr. Hampton will shortly be found out. He is now living in adultery with a person whom he represents to the public as his daughter. He has also been charged with theft, has been suspended by the bishop, and is in consequence compelled to preach by license." The plaintiff had in 1811 separated from his wife in consequence of her intemperate habits. The daughter of the latter still continued to reside with her step-father until 1846, when she was married. Four years afterwards she separated from her husband, and again returned to the plaintiff, over whose household she has ever since presided. The imputation of adultery was of course denied, although it was admitted that reports to the same effect had been circulated in other localities. Respecting the alleged misappropriation of the money, the plaintiff underwent a long cross-examination, in the course of which he admitted that, out of a sum of money collected for the erection of a church at Holloway and placed in his custody, he had in a moment of embarrassment used 200*l.* for his own purposes, intending to repay the amount. The money was required within a week, and in order to meet the difficulty, a subscription amongst his friends was necessary. He had also applied 12*l.* of the sacrament money to the payment of a poor clergyman's rent. It also transpired that a committee of inquiry, appointed before Mr. Hampton left the Holloway district to investigate these and other matters, amongst which was the charge of adultery, had acquitted him of all blame. For the defence it was contended that the evidence of the principal witness for the prosecution was a fabrication. The defendant himself was placed in the box, and positively denied that he had made the charge of adultery. His words had, he said, only amounted to an assertion that the plaintiff had been charged with misapplying money at Holloway, and that he had been suspended by the bishop. This statement he believed to be perfectly true. Ultimately the slander was restricted to that part of the defendant's statement in which was contained the imputation of adultery.

After addresses from the learned counsel on each side, and after his lordship had summed up, the jury deliberated about half an hour, when they returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, one farthing.

THE GREEN DRAWING-ROOM AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THIS a splendid apartment—a drawing of which appears in page 376—is decorated in the most superb fashion, and furnished in the most exquisite taste. It is perfectly proportioned, and truly a royal apartment.

A WORKING man named Larroque writes to the *Opinion Nationale*, as the delegate of 314 joiners, mechanics, &c., of the Faubourg St. Antoine and the quarter of the Temple, to say that they have all made up their minds to join Langiewicz to fight for Poland, and they desire to know whether the French Government will allow them to enlist, and whether the Polish Committee can undertake to send them to the seat of war.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons Sir De Lacy Evans brought under the consideration of the house the expediency of amalgamating the metropolitan and City of London police establishments. The hon. and gallant member said it was well known that the royal procession on Saturday week had been seriously and dangerously interrupted in the City, and that on the night of the illuminations eight persons at least had been crushed to death in the same part of the metropolis; while along all the other portions of the line the procession had passed on freely, and not a single life had been lost during the illumination. Mr. Alderman Rose said that the failure of the police arrangements on Saturday week had arisen out of a series of extraordinary conjunctures. In the first place, the City commissioner of police had died only a week before the great popular demonstration of the Saturday. Then, again, the whole pressure of that demonstration had been thrown upon the City police. And further, an additional source of confusion had been created by the passage of van loads of the metropolitan police along the great City thoroughfares in the course of the morning. It had been stated that an offer of assistance for that occasion had been made by the chief commissioner of the metropolitan police to the City authorities; but there was no truth in that rumour; and he had to add that the only aid they had received from the military authorities consisted in the presence of a number of men of the mounted artillery, who, in consequence of the large loose trappings worn by their horses, were necessarily ill-fitted for such a service. The volunteers, too, had contributed by their movements to complicate the difficulty. The City authorities had given orders that the volunteers should form mere ornamental portions of the spectacle, and that they should take no part in keeping the line of the procession; and the fact was that they had only stood in the way throughout the day. He submitted to the house that circumstances of this exceptional character would not justify them in deciding that the citizens of London should be deprived of the control they had hitherto exercised over their own police. The City authorities, however, felt that there were circumstances in the scene of Saturday which called for careful inquiry, and that inquiry was at present being prosecuted. Lord A. Paget said that as he had been in attendance upon the royal party, he wished to offer a few observations to the house in reference to the progress of the procession. He had to state, in the first place, that nothing could be more admirable than the conduct of the people upon that occasion—he would not call them the mob, for they were not a mob; they had done all they could to facilitate the advance of the carriage, and he had not heard a single angry word from any of them. But a scene of great confusion had prevailed along the whole line of the procession in the City, and more particularly in the neighbourhood of the Mansion House. But the moment the procession had arrived at the other side of Temple Bar, he had felt like an Arctic navigator who, after having been tossed among the icebergs, at length saw clear water. Sir G. Grey said there could be no doubt that the royal procession on Saturday, which passed readily through all the other portions of the metropolis, had met with a serious obstruction in the City. He had been informed by gentlemen who had been in attendance on the royal party that along that part of the line there appeared to have been a total want of any directing authority, and that was the only circumstance throughout that day which could have diminished the splendour of the reception which their royal highnesses had encountered. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had informed him that he had offered to the City authorities any military assistance they might have thought necessary for the purpose of keeping the line; but that offer had in the first instance been refused, and it was with some difficulty that the services of some mounted artillerymen had afterwards been accepted. Sir R. Mayne, too, had positively assured him that on the 28th of February he had attended the reception committee of the City, and had offered to take charge of the line along Fleet-street; but that offer also had been declined. He believed that the City police was sufficient for its ordinary duties, but that it was not sufficiently numerous to meet such a pressure as that which it had to encounter on Saturday last. He thought it would be wrong for him to say at once that there should be an amalgamation of the City and the metropolitan police establishments. But he felt persuaded that there should be such an alteration of the existing law upon that subject as would enable the City authorities to supply a sufficient force for extraordinary occasions. After some further discussion the subject dropped, and the house shortly after went into committee of supply, and resumed the consideration of the army estimates.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Sir G. Grey, in reply to questions from Mr. Hennessy and Mr. D. Griffith, offered some further explanation with reference to the mission of two metropolitan police-officers to Warsaw in the course of the last autumn. The right hon. baronet added that he had acted in that matter on his own judgment and without any communication with the Prime Minister or the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. B. Cochrane, in moving an address to the Crown for further correspondence relating to the affairs of Greece, referred to the deep interest which we had in the good government of that country, and then stated that the Greeks by the almost unanimous offer of their throne to Prince Alfred had evinced their readiness to look up to England for guidance and protection. But he regretted to find himself compelled to add that in his opinion the conduct of her Majesty's Government towards Greece throughout the recent transactions had been neither just nor generous, and that their dubious and insincere policy had been productive of great injury to the Greek people. Mr. Layard defended the policy of the Government in reference to that question. They were precluded by the engagements into which this country had entered from allowing an English prince to accept the throne of Greece; and, on the other hand, it was impossible for them to prevent the Greek people from putting forward any candidate they might think proper. He believed that the moderate course which the British Government pursued in Eastern Europe was the best calculated to promote the real interests of the Greeks themselves, and at the same time to maintain the peace of the world. Greece could now devote herself to the development of her resources without the apprehension of any foreign aggression; and it should be borne in mind that the Mahomedans in Europe could not be expected to surrender the territories they at present occupied without a struggle which would most probably be attended with the greatest calamities. Lord John Manners said that after a very careful examination of the papers which had been laid before parliament he was compelled to come to the conclusion that the policy pursued by her Majesty's Government upon the question was not calculated to maintain the dignity of this country, or to promote the peace of Eastern Europe. Lord Palmerston defended the Government against the observations of the noble lord, and after some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

CONFEDERATE WAR VESSELS.—The steamer Sumter, now called the Gibraltar, has been thoroughly repaired at the Birkenhead Dock, and is now ready for sea. The screw steamer Southerner intended for the Confederate service, was launched last week at Stockton. The gunboat built by W. C. Miller and Sons, at Liverpool, for the Confederates, was also launched last week.

TRIAL FOR MURDER BY POISON.

SAMUEL FOX, 40, and Emma Walker, 29, were charged at the York assizes with the wilful murder of George Walker, at Bailey.

Mr. Price, in opening the case, said that what was alleged against the prisoners was causing the death of one George Walker, by administering successive small doses of poison, the proof of which will depend in a great degree on circumstantial evidence. The female prisoner stood in the relation of widow of the deceased, who was a miner at Bailey, near Dewsbury, and forty-three years of age, and the male prisoner was a very intimate friend of his, and a constant visitor to the single room in which she and her husband lived, under circumstances which threw great suspicion on his conduct. Deceased and his wife had been married seven years, and had no children. The prisoner Fox was a married man, and had been on terms of intimacy with the deceased. The latter, up to the time of the illness which ended in his death, had been a good constituted man. The illness referred to commenced on Thursday, the 4th of December last, and though on that day the assistance of a doctor was called in, the deceased died on the following Tuesday. The intimacy between the two prisoners had before the deceased's illness caused much talk in the neighbourhood, and reports reaching the ears of the deceased, altercations between him and his wife had been the result. Fox's visits continued to be so frequent that at last a separation took place, the female prisoner taking up her quarters at the house of a neighbour named Carter, where the male prisoner again visited, and on one occasion had a long interview with her. Three or four days after the separation, a reconciliation took place, and on the return of the female prisoner to her husband, Fox's visits to her became still more frequent, and were carried on at times when the husband was absent. This was the state of things when Dr. Baildon was called in to attend the deceased. The doctor found him suffering under considerable inflammation of the stomach, which was displayed by vomiting, purging, and a hot state of the body. He was in an exceedingly prostrate condition, and on the Tuesday of his death the symptoms so alarmed the doctor that he suggested to the female prisoner, the calling in of another medical man. She did not dissent, and he therefore went for Mr. Keighley, with whom he returned to see the deceased, and then found him dead. During the time of Walker's illness, Fox was nearly always present. Brothers, sisters, and neighbours found him there, and saw the unfortunate deceased writhing in agony and moaning upon his bed, whilst his wife and Fox were sitting by the bedside, and apparently cheerful, and laughing and talking together. The deceased's expressions were that he was burning to death, done for, scalding. He was continually calling for drink, and on all occasions when he attempted to swallow he suffered the utmost agony. These symptoms, along with those which were revealed at a post mortem examination of the body after death, showed that he died from arsenic. The deposition of the female prisoner, which she made at the inquest, was put in at the conclusion of the other evidence, and stated that during her husband's illness she was the only person from whom the deceased took anything. This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Maule, for the defendant, was proceeding to point out the weakness of the case against the male prisoner, when the learned judge intimated that he need not address himself upon that point, as it was clear that there was not a case against him. Mr. Maule, therefore, took up the part of the female prisoner. He contended there was no case against her.

The jury were absent nearly two hours. On their return they gave a verdict of "Not guilty" against both prisoners.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY NEAR BURTON-UPON-TRENT.

On Friday evening week, a young woman named Mary Tomlinson, a domestic servant at J. Drewry, Esq.'s, solicitor, Newton Mount, was the object of an attempted assassination by a young man named Joseph Simpson, who had been courting her for some time. She had been wounded on the right side of the head directly below the ear. It seems that directly after aiming the deadly shot at his sweetheart, and hearing her screams, the man ran across two fields, and discharged the contents of the remaining barrel into his own head. As far back as last Whituntide, they were engaged to be married, and consequently they went in company to the festivities of Lichfield Bower, and there, during their stay, he purchased a wedding ring. They also went in company to a photographic artist for the purpose of having their likenesses taken, on which occasion she wore the ring he had purchased for their wedding. He then gave to his mother the portrait, and returned home to Mr. Drewry's, with whom the unfortunate young man was groom. Affairs went on very smoothly until a short time since, when he began to feel jealous at her conduct. On Tuesday week—on the occasion of the rejoicings at the Prince of Wales's marriage—they went to Burton, which is only a short distance from the scene of the tragedy. At the conclusion of the day's festivities she left the company of Simpson and joined another young man, which had the effect of irritating his temper. He went on the Thursday evening to Mr. Barrett's, at Burton, and purchased a double-barrelled rifle pistol, with a quantity of powder and shot, and on the Friday morning went to the residence of Mr. Drewry, where he asked a boy named Rice to tell the young woman that he wished to see her. She went to meet him, when they had a short interview. During their conversation it appears that she gave back to him the ring he had purchased for their wedding. This interview was the last they held together, at about half-past four o'clock in the evening. The report of fire-arms was heard at this time, and on inquiry being made into the cause she was found lying on a coal heap in a state of insensibility. She was picked up when it was found that she had been shot, and she was immediately attended by medical men, who rendered all the assistance possible to save the life of the unfortunate young woman. Simpson was seen loitering about the premises of Mr. Drewry during the greater part of Friday, but from his manner no suspicion was aroused as to the object he had in view. After shooting the girl he ran some distance and shot himself through the mouth. Several went in pursuit of Simpson, but were unable to find him. He was, however, ultimately discovered by a man, named Orme, lying on his belly in a ditch, with blood streaming from the wound he had inflicted by the pistol shot. He was not dead when found, but life was extinct before medical aid could be procured. By his side, close to his right hand, was found a double-barrelled pistol, which had the appearance of having been recently discharged, each nipple bearing an exploded cap.

BONFIRE ON THE GRAMPIONS.—The materials for a large bonfire were conveyed by Mr. M. Nab, of Dalchully House, near Loch Laggan, to the top of the Great Doune, a lofty hill overlooking the Valley of the Spey, in order to commemorate the royal marriage-day. About dusk nearly the whole population of the upper part of Glen-shoro, numbering nearly 200 heads, by a pip and torchbearers, began to ascend the mountain. After lighting the fire, and partaking of the refreshments liberally provided for them, they cleared the green, and danced till midnight to the stirring music of the bagpipes. All the party descended the rugged path in safety, and separated after a hearty cheer for the Prince and Princess.

AMUSING TRIAL FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

At York assizes was tried a case, *Green v. Tetley*, being an action for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. James Q. C. and Mr. T. Jones were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Overend, Q. C., and Mr. Quain for the defendant.

The parties to this action lived at Bradford, the plaintiff being a dressmaker, and the defendant a woolstapler and a person of some importance there. There was no disparity of age between them, as the learned counsel said in opening the plaintiff's case, his client being about forty-four and the defendant fifty years of age. It appeared from the evidence of a Mr. Chesterman, a brother-in-law of the plaintiff, who kept the Star Inn, in Bradford, that the acquaintance was first made at his house in 1858, the plaintiff then living with him to assist him in keeping it, and the defendant calling upon him as an old friend whom he had known for many years. The witness, in answer to Mr. Jones, described the defendant as speaking of himself as a widower, who was desirous of marrying again if he could meet with a suitable lady, and of his "recommending" his sister to the plaintiff. Just then she passed through the room, and witness pointed her out to him.

Mr. Jones: Did he appear to observe Miss Green?

Witness: He surveyed her. (Laughter.) He remarked that she was very like his former wife, and he thought she would just suit him. Subsequently he paid her great attention; so much so that people made game of them and observed their intimacy. In the year 1859 Mr. Chesterman gave up his inn, and the plaintiff had to go and make a livelihood for herself by her old trade of dress-making.

In cross-examination this witness said he had, on the first occasion of the defendant inquiring about his sister, informed him that she had never been engaged "except on one individual," who had disgraced her twice, she having had two children to him previous to this time. On leaving the Star Inn she went to live in Victoria-street—a street along which the defendant passed on his way to his business, and there, in the year 1860, the plaintiff renewed his acquaintance with her.

A Miss Hannah Thompson, a lodger in the plaintiff's house in Victoria-street, proved that Miss Green introduced the defendant to her as an old friend, and that they, at the first, appeared on very agreeable terms. Miss Thompson, however, told the defendant that it was said he was keeping company with another young lady named Poppleton, and that she did not think it right that he should be paying his addresses to two at one time; but the defendant totally denied it, and pressed his attentions on Miss Green. He several times promised to marry her, and frequently kissed her; but the affair of Miss Poppleton caused some uneasiness to Miss Green, and created some bickerings between them. At length however, the defendant produced a memorial card, which, he said, would show that Miss Poppleton was dead, whereupon the plaintiff was quite satisfied, and things went smoother than ever.

Another young lady, from the same house as Miss Kitchen, corroborated the evidence of the last witness, speaking to the promises to marry given by the defendant, and the expression of her own grief at the prospect of losing her friend the plaintiff (upon which the defendant had held out a promise to her that she should live with them also), to the naming of the bridesmaids, the arrangements for the wedding, and so forth. Notwithstanding all these, the defendant broke everything off, and married another woman very suddenly.

After speeches from the learned counsel of the respective parties and the summing up of his lordship, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50*l.* damages.

A STRANGE DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Court was recently heard a case, *Ryeburg v. Ryeburg and Smith*. Mr. Salter appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Searle for the respondent; Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Dr. Spinks for the co-respondent.

The petitioner, a Swede, and the mate of a trading vessel, married the respondent in July, 1860. In the register the husband was described as twenty-four years of age, and the respondent as thirty; but one of the witnesses said he thought the latter rather a favourable state of the case. She was a widow, and the bar-woman of a public-house in Commercial-road, kept by the co-respondent Smith, who was also said to be quite a young man. The petitioner claimed 500*l.* by way of damages.

After the marriage the respondent (who had a little girl about seven years of age) continued in her situation, and Jane Rowe, a servant in the establishment, deposed to finding hair pins in her master's bed, Smith being a bachelor. On three mornings the respondent's bed did not require making, and one morning when witness went to the respondent for the keys, she heard him tell her (the respondent) to give them her. Mrs. Ashbourne (as she was still called) accordingly came in her night-dress, handed witness the keys, and then locked the door.

Eliza Jones, an old woman who had succeeded the last witness as servant, said she had always made the respondent's bed, but had never observed anything remarkable in it. Had not come there to criminate the respondent, but to speak the truth. Had been examined by the petitioner's attorney, but whatever he might have put down, she had certainly not told him anything wrong of Mrs. Ashbourne.

Sir G. Creswell: Perhaps you have got the wrong person, Mr. Salter?

Witness: No, he hasn't got the wrong person, my lord. (Laughter.) I was turned a way because I told Mrs. Ashbourne that every servant was worthy of his hire. The potman had objected to have a cold dinner four days together, while Mr. Smith and Mrs. Ashbourne were feasting on everything that was luxury. (Laughter.) What they gave him were bits out of Mrs. Ashbourne's meat—such wafers as it was ridiculous to think of giving to a hardworking man; but she said if he did not like them he might go without. I told her, or rather intimated to her, that she was a servant herself, and I said, "Remember, Mrs. Ashbourne, that every labourer is worthy of his hire." Then she took me by my two shoulders and kicked me out. (Laughter.) She was exactly like the mistress, or more than mistress—she was absolutely like one of them Baker-street women—there! (Loud laughter.)

The witness continued to pour forth the torrent of words with a glossiness that convulsed the court. Judge and counsel in vain attempted to stop her, and she continued her harangue till she was handed out of the witness-box by the usher.

A potboy in the house also spoke to seeing the respondents kissing and cuddling one another over their tea. Smith asked Mrs. Ryeburg how she came to marry the petitioner when he (Smith) had made her an offer first.

Mr. Searle and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine having ably addressed the jury for the defence,

Sir G. Creswell summed up, and the jury found a verdict for the petitioner, with 40*l.* damages. The learned judge then made a decree nisi, with costs.

PERSONS requiring IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES, repayable by easy instalments, should examine the prospectus of the LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, 297, Goswell-road, London, which can be had gratis, or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope.—[Advt.]



A SELECTION FROM THE PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE BRIDAL PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE following letters have been received from Lord Harris, Controller of the Household of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales:—

"Windsor Castle, March 12, 1863.

"Lord Harris has been commanded by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to express to the Ladies' Committee of the Souvenir Fund, and through them to the ladies of Liverpool, her best acknowledgments for the very beautiful souvenir which they have presented to her. Lord Harris has been instructed to add that her royal highness is deeply sensible of the gratifying expression of sympathy and regard manifested by the ladies of Liverpool in their address, the memory of which must be indelibly fixed in her heart, and for which Lord Harris has been desired to return her royal highness's warmest thanks.

"To the Executive Committee, Bridal Souvenir Fund, Liverpool."

"Windsor Castle, 12th March, 1863.

"Worshipful sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales from the ladies of Manchester, signed by you, and accompanied by a bracelet of diamonds. The address and bracelet were laid before her royal highness on Monday last, when she was graciously pleased to accept them. I have it in command to acquaint the ladies of Manchester, through you, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales highly appreciates the valuable present which they have sent her, and I am instructed to communicate her heartfelt thanks for the sincere congratulations and fervent good wishes expressed in their address.—I have the honour to be, worshipful sir, your very obedient servant,

"HARRIS.

"The Worshipful the Mayor of Manchester."

"Windsor Castle, 9th March, 1863.

"Madam,—I am commanded to acquaint you that the diamond bracelet and the address from the ladies of Leeds which accom-

panied it have been laid before her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

"I am directed while informing you that her royal highness has been graciously pleased to accept the very beautiful ornament which you with the other ladies of Leeds have presented to her, to add that its value, in her estimation, is greatly enhanced by the kind and gratifying sentiments expressed in the address which accompanies it.

"I have to communicate to you and the other ladies of Leeds, her royal highness's warm acknowledgments for these (amongst many other) early proofs of the cordial reception prepared for her by the people of this country, and for which she is profoundly recognizant.—I have the honour to be, madam, your very obedient servant,

"HARRIS.

"Mrs. March, Mayoress of Leeds."

THE Prince-Consort memorial statue for Cambridge has been decided to be executed in marble.

ROYAL WEDDING PRESENTS.

THE illustrations in page 372 represent some of the royal wedding presents. Conspicuous amongst these are a bracelet with the likeness of the Princess of Prussia, which she presented to her sister-in-law the Princess of Wales, a magnificent bracelet, elaborately carved and superbly jewelled, given the Princess of Wales by Princess Alice, and a casket, ribbed with gold, presented her by the Duchess of Wellington, &c.

STRANGE AFFAIR IN PARIS.

"A MOST mysterious affair," says the *Droit*, "has just occurred in a house in the Rue de la Banque, occupied by Madame D—, who having recently lost her husband, is at the head of a large commercial establishment. Having been compelled to quit Paris for a few days, she left her two female servants in the apartment, Angèle A— and Josephine B—, one cook, the other lady's-maid. As neither of the young women had been seen at nine yesterday morning, suspicions were excited that something was wrong. The rooms they occupied adjoined, and had an internal communication. On forcing the entrance of the first, Angèle was found lying on the floor quite dead, and in the next room Josephine was seen sitting with her head against the chimney-piece, apparently insensible. Medical aid was procured, and she soon revived. Both the young women were in their night clothes, and the rooms were in the utmost disorder. As soon as Josephine was able to speak, she said that she and her companion went to bed at their usual hour, but that in the middle of the night she was awakened by seeing a light in the next room, and in answer to her questions Angèle replied that she was telling her fortune with cards. She fell asleep again, but was awakened by a loud noise, and on going to see the cause she found Angèle in a state of absolute frenzy, breaking everything she could lay hold of. She endeavoured to pacify her, but in vain, and at last, overcome with excitement, she fainted away herself, and remained insensible till revived by the medical man. As this explanation did not account for Angèle's death, her body was examined, and bruises were found on her neck, such as might be caused by an attempt to strangle, and Josephine's nightcap strings were torn off, as if there had been a struggle between them. The two girls had always been on good terms with each other, and were

never known to quarrel. It is thought that the post mortem examination may give a clue to the cause of Angèle's death, which at present appears so mysterious. An investigation has been instituted, and meanwhile Josephine is detained in custody."

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

On Saturday, Mr. H. Raff's Waltham, the deputy coroner for Middlesex, held an inquest at the British Lion public-house, City-road, respecting the death of Emma Smithers, aged five years.

John Smithers, of No. 6 President-street, St. Luke's, stated that he was an infant's shoemaker, and with his family lived in one room, for which he paid 3s per week. He was only able to earn 1s. 6d per day when in health, but latterly he could not work. Deceased had suffered from a cough, and had had a mixture from a chemist. Witness had been compelled to dispose of his furniture and other articles for food for his family, who had suffered great privation, being without animal food for weeks together. They sometimes had dry bread and a little tea. He had received some assistance from the workhouse once, when he received a loaf and a shilling from the relieving officer, who sent word that he

must go into the stone-yard to work, but he was unable to do so from ill health. On Wednesday morning deceased was found dead upon the remnants of an old bed in the corner of the room. He believed that the deceased had died from want and starvation. He was not able to get his family food, and he had a reluctance to apply for relief.

Jane Pool, a lodger in the same house, said that she was called into the apartment on the morning in question, when she found the mother, father, and children lying upon an old bed upon the floor. There was no food, nor any kind of firing or furniture in the apartment. The deceased was quite dead, and had been so some hours. The body was in a complete state of nudity. Witness went to Mr. Lake, the relieving officer at St. Luke's workhouse, who gave her some assistance. The family had been relieved by the neighbours.

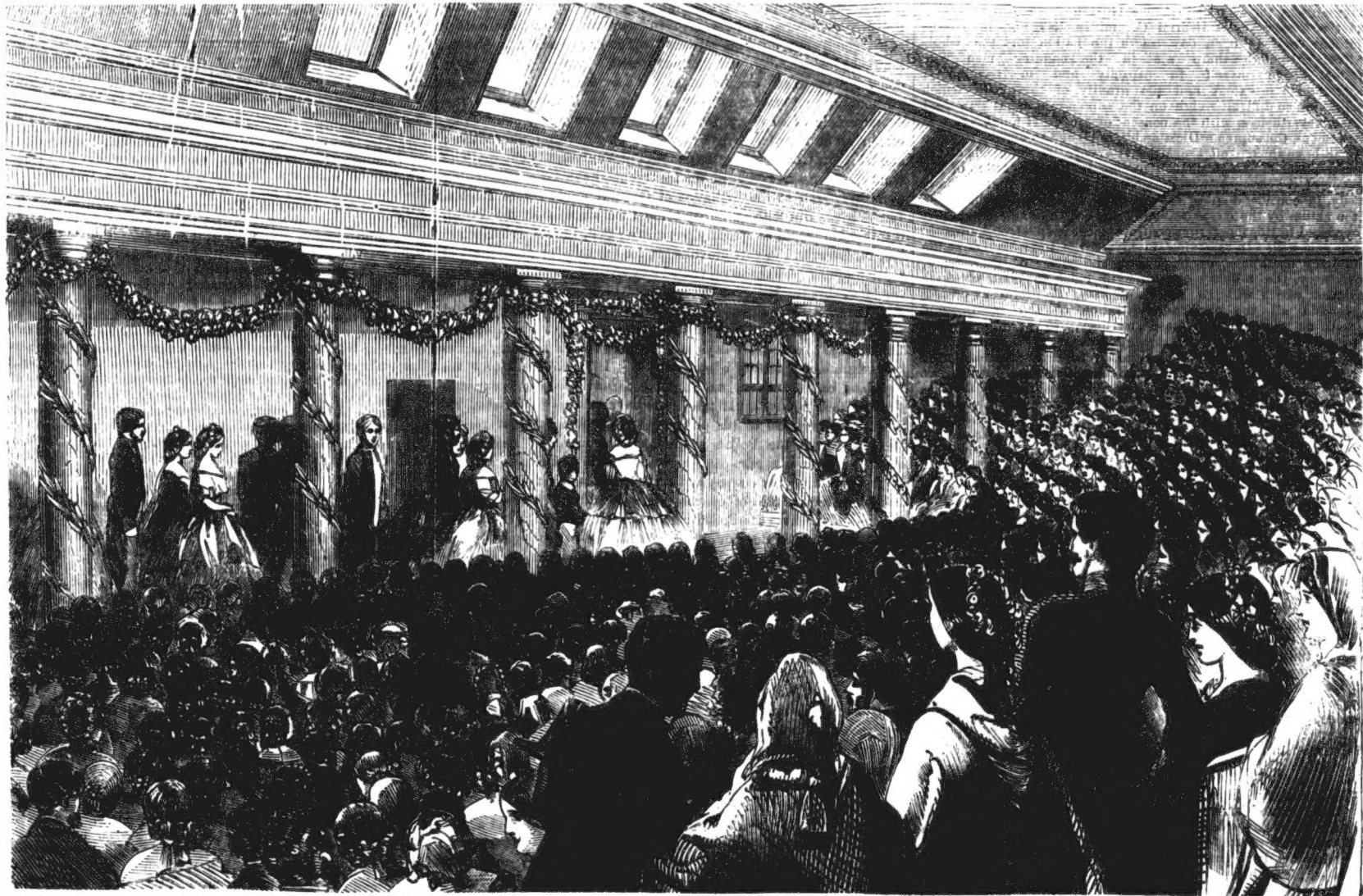
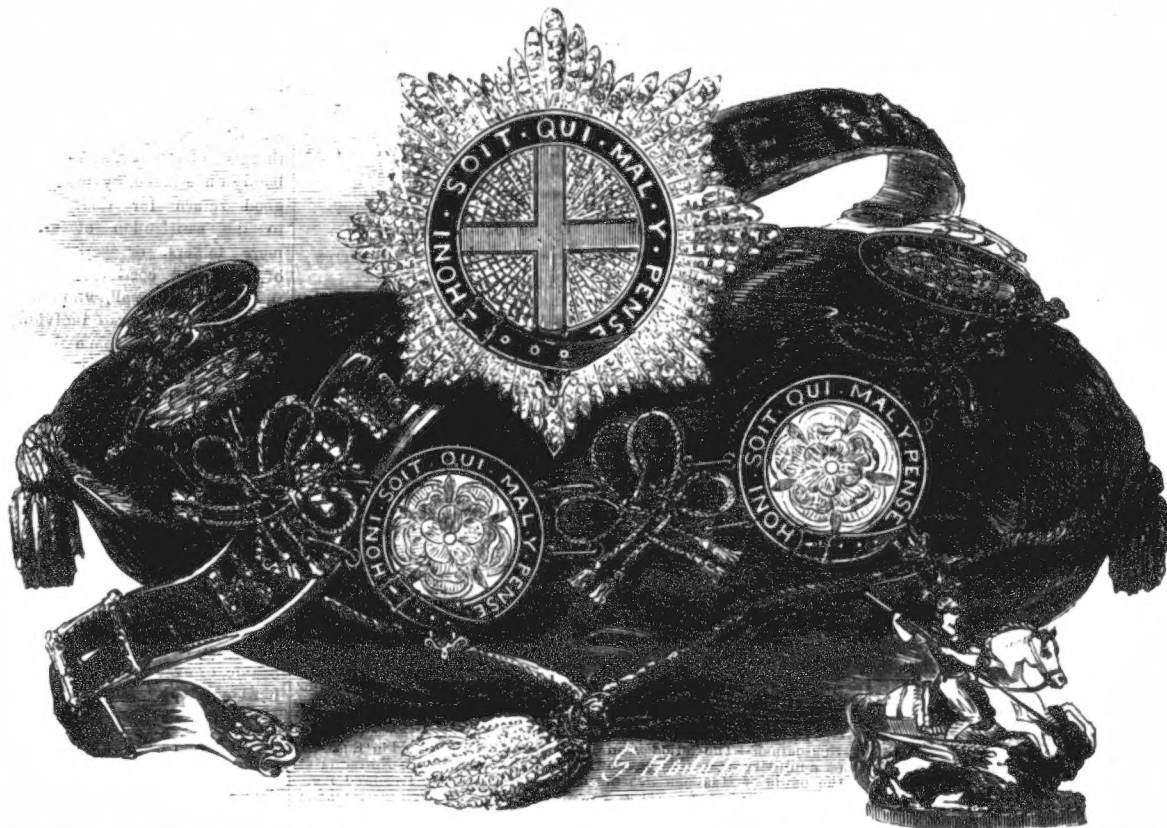
Mr. Chris. Wragg, M.R.C.S., of St. Luke's, said when he reached the house he found life extinct. The body was perfectly naked, and in an extreme state of emaciation. The whole family were in a famishing condition from extreme destitution, without any comfort. He was of opinion that the deceased had died from starvation and the want of the common necessities of life.

The Deputy Coroner said this was the worst case of distress he had ever met with during the whole of his experience. It was to be regretted that the family had not gone to the workhouse, or that the parents had not made a proper application for relief, as the life of the unfortunate child might have been saved, and the rest of the family would not have been reduced to their present deplorably wretched position.

The whole of the jury concurred in this view, and returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, being an infant of tender age, to wit five years, in charge of her parents, was found dead in a bed on the floor of a room, and that her death was the result of exhaustion, arising from the want of food, which the parents were unable to provide for her through their extreme destitution."

The jury then raised a subscription for the poor family, which was kindly headed by the worthy deputy coroner; at the same time several of the gentlemen empanelled volunteered to wait upon Mr. Lake, the relieving officer, to adopt some measures for the assistance of the family.

INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER WORN BY THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE ALTAR.



THE PROCESSION TO THE CHAPEL.

The Court.

The Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the Private Chapel. The Bishop of London preached the sermon. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Christian and Prince Frederick of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel du Plat, Baron Oortzen, Captain Lund, and Captain Ostenschjold, went on Saturday morning to Aldershot, where they were received by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief. The princes were present at a manoeuvre of the troops in camp, and afterwards lunched with the officers of the 12th Lancers. Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Denmark, accompanied by the Princesses Dagmar and Thyra and Prince William of Denmark, attended by Countess Reventlow, went to Kew, and was conducted through the royal gardens.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales left Osborne for Windsor and London on Tuesday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Christian, with the Princes Frederick and William of Denmark, honoured M. Thorben de Bille, the Danish minister, with their company at dinner on Monday, at his excellency's residence in Great Cumberland-street. Their royal highnesses were attended by General and Madame d'Oxholm, the Countess Reventlow, and General Francis Seymour, C.B.

On Monday evening the Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, Prince Frederick and Prince William of Denmark, Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, and the Duke of Holstein-Glücksburg, honoured the Austrian ambassador and the Countess Apponyi with their company at Chandos House. General and Madame d'Oxholm, the Countess Reventlow, and Colonel F. Seymour attended Prince and Princess Christian, and Lieutenant-Colonel du Plat was in attendance on Prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

ADDRESS TO THE POLES BY THE DICTATOR.

THE following is the text of the manifesto of General Langiewicz on assuming the Dictatorship:—

"Fellow-citizens!—The most devoted children of Poland have commenced in the name of God, the combat provoked by the violence and oppression exercised by the Muscovite domination; they have commenced it against the eternal enemy of liberty and civilization—against the Muscovite intruder, the oppressor of our nation; they have commenced it for the liberty and independence of our country. In the unfavourable circumstances in the midst of which our enemy has provoked the explosion of the insurrection, by the excess of oppression, the contest begun with empty hands against the armed multitudes of Russia has continued not only for nearly two months in a great portion of our country, but increases and spreads further and further, thanks to the activity and devotion of the whole people, who are resolved to become free or to perish. Polish blood flows in torrents upon many fields of battle; it flows in the streets of our towns and villages, which the Asiatic enemy is utterly destroying, massacring inoffensive inhabitants, and abandoning to pillage the remains of their possessions. In view of this life and death struggle, in view of the murders, pillage, and flames with which our enemy marks his route, Poland sees with grief, by the side of the grandest devotion and enthusiasm of her children the want of a military and avowed leadership, capable of preventing the scattering of the forces which have been called forth, and of arousing those who still slumber. It follows, from the general situation of affairs, as well as from the nature of the struggle which is proceeding, that outside the camp of the insurgents there is not to be found throughout the whole territory of the country a spot where a central power publicly avowed could establish itself; and this is the reason why the secret Provisional Government which emanated from the former secret Central Committee has not been able to present itself in open day before the nation and the whole world. Although there are in the country men who are far above myself in capacity and merit—although I appreciate the extent and the gravity of the duties which in a position so difficult weigh on the supreme national power—I assume, nevertheless, with the consent of the Provisional National Government, the supreme Dictatorship, prepared to deposit it, when we shall have shaken off the Muscovite yoke, in the hands of the representatives of the people. I assume it in consideration of the urgency of the circumstances which imperatively demand a prompt remedy, in consideration of the necessity of increasing the forces of the nation by the concentration of the civil and military powers in one hand in this murderous contest against hostile troops directed by one sole will. In reserving to myself the immediate direction of military operations, or in claiming the power of transferring, if necessary, the military command in chief to other chiefs in provinces which will be named, I deem it useful at present to confide all the civil administration of the insurrection, as well as that of the freed territory, to a private civil Government, which will act under my inspiration and control. The powers and the organization of this Government will be indicated in a special publication. In taking the Dictatorship I commence nothing new, but simply finish the work commenced by the National Provisional Government. I confirm, then, and proclaim again, in all their entirety, the fundamental principles expressed in the manifesto of the Provisional Government, dated January 22, in the name of which the flag of the national contest for liberty and independence was raised, especially the liberty and political equality of all the sons of Poland, without distinction of belief, of condition, or of birth; also the giving, under conditions, of the landed property, subjected until now to rents or charges, to the rural population, with indemnity to the proprietors, who will be saved from harm out of the funds of the State.

"And now, people of Royal Poland, of Lithuania, and of Ruthenia, you who form one nation, in the name of God I call you once more to universal and immediate insurrection against Muscovite oppression and barbarity. The concord of all the children of Poland, without distinction of class or belief, the community and universality of efforts and sacrifices, and the unity of the object will raise the scattered forces to a power which will be fatal to the enemy; they will procure independence for our country, liberty and happiness for our descendants, and will assure immortal glory to those who may meet the death of heroes in this sacred struggle. To arms, brothers! to arms! for the independence of the country.

"General MARYAN LANGIEWICZ, Dictator.

"Head-quarters, Goscza, March 19."

M. BARTHE, the Mayor of Versailles, died of apoplexy while going from Paris to Versailles in a cab. The driver, when arrived at Sevres, did not know the way, and turning round to look in at the window of the carriage, found that his fare was dead. The deceased, though apparently in good health, must have had some premonitions of danger, for in his pockets were found two prescriptions from different physicians, and his going to Versailles in a cab instead of by the railway leads to the supposition that he feared the shaking of the train.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D.	D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.	L. B.
21	a	Cranmer burnt, 1556 ...	...	...
22	S	5th Sun in Lent. ...	...	...
23	M	Sun rises 6h 0m Sets 6h 15m. ...	...	...
24	T	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603 ...	...	...
25	W	Lady Day ...	...	...
26	T	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819 ...	...	...
27	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends ...	...	...

MOON'S CHANGES.—First quarter, 27th, 8h. 57m. a.m.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING. 22.—Exodus 3; John 9. EVENING. Exodus 5; 1. Timothy 6.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 25, Wellington-street, Strand, London, when they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

LIEUTENANT W.—The celebrated Admiral Coligny did not fall in battle. He was killed in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on the 24th of August, 1572.

A SOUTHWARK VOLUNTEER.—The drum-major is the first drummer in a regiment, who has authority over the other drummers. The file-major is the first or chief file.

MARY WATCOUGH.—The manufacture of needles in Whitechapel was originally established by a person named Mackenzie. The trade was afterwards removed to the borders of Warwickshire and Worcestershire; but the fame of Whitechapel needles still endures, and labels marked "Whitechapel" continue to be used. It is stated by Stowe, that needles were sold in Chesapeake as early as the reign of Queen Mary, and that they were understood to be made by a negro who had brought the art from Spain, and who made a secret of it. Needles were also said to have been made in London by a native of India, in 1545, and by one Elias Krause, a German, in 1556.

A MASON.—The building of the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, was commenced in the year 632, and completed 540.

A SCREWBOR.—The period when the long-bow was first used in England as a military weapon is unknown. The bow used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings was the arbalest or cross-bow. Recorded facts show that the use of the cross-bow was continued through the reigns of Henry II and Henry III. It seems to have been last used in England at the battle of Bosworth, in the year 1485; though as late as 1572, Queen Elizabeth engaged by treaty to supply the King of France with 6,000 men, armed partly with long and partly with cross-bows.

ISQUIERRE.—Dr. Thomas Sydenham was a very celebrated physician of his time. He was born in the year 1624, and received his degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Cambridge. He died in 1689. Dr. Sydenham was particularly distinguished for his successful treatment of the small-pox.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE military phenomena on the other side of the Atlantic are even more striking than those which claim attention in Europe, and strongly demonstrate the superiority which popular defence may acquire over military attack. Although the Mexicans should be beaten, they have established what it was necessary for them to prove—the hopelessness of their definitive subjugation; and the French are believed to be merely aiming at that amount of success which will enable them to withdraw with honour from an enterprise undertaken in rash and ignorant presumption. Over the Polish insurrection military men in general shook their heads. What could men do with scythes? Yet experience has shown that victories may be gained with those rude weapons. Scythemen cannot fight at a distance, or engage for hours in that murderous yet resultless fusillade which is the characteristic of so many recent American engagements. They must rush on their foe or fly from him; they have no alternative; and we know which of them the gallant Poles universally choose. The results, hitherto in favour of the insurgents, have been as startling to military men as the hesitation of General Forey before Puebla. It was given out with authority some time since, that the Polish insurrection would be speedily put down; that, in fact, Wielopolski had foreseen, and in part provoked it, for the sake of getting rid of those unquiet spirits who prevented any acceptance of Russian concessions; that the Emperor was prepared to grant all that rational Poles could ask; and that their pacification and the restoration of the Polish kingdom and constitution were events to be looked for. The tidings of successive days seem to belie such assertions, and to demonstrate the futility of such hopes. If Wielopolski and the Russians believed them, we should see some trace of the expectation in their conduct. If the Cossacks persisted in burning the thatched homestead of the peasant, they would at least respect the chateau of the Polish proprietor and noble. Because if accommodation is to take place between Poland and Russia it must be through the upper classes, and if the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had conceived the idea of conciliation it would not have taken a course which drives the Polish gentlemen into the ranks of the insurgents. But the Russian commanders have evidently got no such order. Their rule is not only war to the cottage, but war to the palace. They burn villages and destroy country mansions, slaying as many of the inmates as they conveniently can. It is a war against the whole Polish people, and with such atrocities that conciliation or compromise is out of the question. The desolating character of the warfare waged by the Russian armies in Poland is evidently no chance result, proceeding from the exasperation or ruthlessness of the Russian soldiers. What is done is universal, and so regular that it must proceed from a plan to crush and reduce Poland by famine, since armies are unequal to the task. The chateau and its lord, the cabin and its store of provisions, are systematically levelled and destroyed. Fortunately the time of the year does not permit the destruction of the harvest. But it is to be feared that the Polish peasant can neither cultivate nor sow this spring, and the result must be a most fearful famine. To aggravate and accelerate this constitutes the aim of the Russian generals, who might be thought to be merely wreaking vengeance on a country which they were speedily about to quit. They have, however, no idea of going away. The numerous and dense columns of the Russians will be nourished from Posen, Silesia, and their own provinces, whilst the

insurgents, unconquerable by armies in the woods, must, it is thought, succumb to starvation.

CERTAINLY we are a singular people. Here is a question—that of homes for the industrial orders—acknowledged to be one of the most important necessities of the age, which has been tossed about in parliamentary debate, which has been for a long while considered, and attempted to be solved, by some of the most practical philanthropists of the day, and which has been toyed with, rather than boldly undertaken, by men of capital and speculators, who want a good return for their investment—solved, it would seem, to the satisfaction of all inquirers, whether dilettanti, or mere talkers, or workers in earnest, on the very vital point of fitly, and comfortably, and decently lodging and housing the classes, above all, who are the bone and sinew of the English population. A private individual, to all appearances, has acted as a pioneer, with complete success, in a great moral reform, which even our rich corporation of London has passed over or put aside as inopportune, or too difficult, or too costly to be attempted. But our readers shall judge for themselves whether our own impressions are borne out by facts. On the north-eastern side of Finsbury-square the junior alderman of the corporation, Mr. Alderman Waterlow—in the spirit of the old London merchants, who rendered good service for dignity and esteem from their fellow-citizens—has signalled his acceptance of the aldermanic gown and its responsibilities by opening a block of buildings, called Langbourne-buildings, in which twenty families may find a respectable and pleasant home, replete with conveniences and accommodations not yet provided even in the best description of model lodging-houses, and at a rate, or rental, which the mechanic, or even ordinary labourer, may be able to spare out of his hard earnings. Mr. Waterlow, in his early proceedings, with a very judicious forethought to avoid a heavy ground-rent, has procured a large plot of ground in the thronged district which debouches on Shoreditch under a lease of ninety-nine years; and after clearing the ground of a pile of wretched squalid tenements, principally occupied by the working classes, has erected the first instalment of his structural enterprise at a cost of about 2,000! He has been particularly careful to avoid giving the building anything like the institutional appearance, so distasteful in the generality of these edifices; and he has especially aimed at lending to each dwelling an individuality so as to dissipate, even in the outside appearance of his houses, anything like an aspect usually worn by model dwellings of being set out and arranged rather as a noticeable charity and exceptional benefit to the inmates. Moreover, the alderman's scheme has next provided that every tenant shall be furnished with complete and exclusive use of all the essential accessories to a home, such as water supply, sink, copper, dust-shoot, coal-place, and water-closet. The rents for each suite of three rooms range from 7s 6d. to 5s. a-week. The prospective revenue account furnishes a return exceeding 9 per cent. on the outlay, and Alderman Waterlow has not much reason to be afraid of the accuracy of his estimates, for he finds that if he had ready half a dozen such blocks of buildings there are already claimants to occupy the homes in them all. With great discretion he has essayed, in the first instance, to meet the wants of that portion of the working class earning from 1l. 5s. to 2l. per week; for, as he rightly argues, as the pressure on this class is lightened, and better accommodation provided for their use, the class immediately beneath them will shift into the quarters from which the others gradually migrate.

A PRUSSIAN VIEW OF ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE *Magdeburg Journal*, one of the best of the Prussian provincial papers, contains the following observations on the occasion of the late royal marriage:—

"The English nation is in a moment of rapturous delight. It greets its future Queen with an enthusiasm almost inconceivable to us Continentals. With equal enthusiasm would it welcome her whether she came from Denmark, from Prussia, or from Baden, or from any other land, provided only it were Protestant. We, also, five years ago, welcomed a Princess with all the enthusiasm possible to us. But our enthusiasm, let us openly confess it, was much more selfish, much less royalist than that of the English. In the Princess Victoria we especially behold the Briton, the daughter of Queen Victoria, the representative of a constitutional kingdom; a Russian, Neapolitan, Mecklenburg, or Electoral Hessian princess would have been received at least coldly in Berlin. In England they reverence in the Princess Alexandra only the Princess, and nothing besides; that is so because they have nothing particular to expect or to fear from her. In spite of all the limitations which royalty has suffered in England the English people are thoroughly and completely Royalist, and cling to the family of their Kings with the sincerest veneration. This is partly the effect of a limited monarchy, the guarantee of constitutional liberties. Before 1688 there cannot be said to have been a regularly ordered succession to the throne in England; in the Middle Ages, especially, force much more frequently than hereditary right decided that succession. If Voltaire had said that English history should be written by executioners, it at least is well known that in England, on royal heads, that judge, from whom there is no appeal, has repeatedly done his work. Anne Bullen, Katherine Howard, Jane Grey, and Mary Stuart were crowned heads, and Charles I. was a reigning sovereign; Edward II., Richard II., Henry IV., Richard III. lost their thrones and lives by great revolutions; James II. and his race died in exile. If English sovereigns since 1688 have had to give up an important part of their power to parliament, their throne has on that account become all the more secure. England's kings have lost the power to do evil, but are still able to effect a great deal of good. It may be correct to consider the Queen of England as a cipher, but she is the cipher which stands after the one and increases its value tenfold, for, without a monarchy in England, there would be no order in the State, no liberty, no British power that spans the globe. Hence, although you may find in England men of a republican spirit of independence you will find none of republican principles. The absolute Sultan of Morocco, the despotic Sultan of Bagirmi, who are able constitutionally to do whatever pleases them, doubtless hold themselves to be far mightier princes than Queen Victoria. But, like all despots, they resemble the cipher of a decimal fraction, which certainly indicates the significance of the figures that follow, but at the same time diminishes, instead of increasing, their worth. For the sovereignty of unlimited monarchs is, by reason of its boundlessness, like an open garden, exposed to every hostile encroachment; it makes the States which such princes reign over weak and powerless, and procures to the princes a mere semblance of power which they themselves do not enjoy, but which any favourite courtier and swindler abuses for his own benefit."

General News.

DEATH OF MR. GULLY.

[From *Bell's Life*.]

THIS well-known sportsman died at Durham on Monday last, March 9, in the eightieth year of his age. His health and strength had been gradually failing for some time past, and his decease was consequently by no means unexpected.

In all the crowd of "characters" that have made up the ring on a racecourse there were few more famous, and no one whose career has been so much of a romance, as that of John Gully. He was, indeed, essentially one of the men of his time, and the tyro or stranger visitor would crave for a look at him long before his hero-worship centred on the Jockey Club lord or the levithian leg. And yet Mr. Gully was by no means a remarkable man in his appearance; or, rather, in no way noticeable for the mere emphasis of his tone or the quaint out of his coat. With a manner singularly quiet, and almost subdued, he associated the air and presence of a gentleman, while his fine frame and commanding figure gave an innate dignity to his deportment that none who knew him would care to question. In fact, as your gaze rested on him, it was almost impossible to identify the man with the earlier stages of his history—the butcher's boy, the prizefighter, the public-house landlord, or the outside betting man. It was easier to recognise him as a country squire of good estate, the owner of a long string of racehorses, or the honourable member of a reformed parliament. In a new country, like America or Australia, we can readily imagine that the fighting butcher might in due time develop into the statesman; but here, in old England, Mr. Gully's success is far unparalleled. And he owed this not merely to his great wealth, but far more to his keen judgment, his good sense, and a certain straightforward respectability about everything he did. "The gentlemen" from the very first took kindly to Gully, for they felt they could do so without any of the danger or disgust but too often resulting from the society of a self-made man. It must be our first business here to trace how he achieved that trying ascent in the world before him. Mr. Gully, then, was born at Bristol, and, as we have already intimated, some time in the year 1783. He was brought up to the trade of a butcher, but very soon evinced a handiness in taking care of himself in sundry fisto tournaments with the jockies about home. This led to his visiting the metropolis, though with no very definite object beyond the practice of his trade, in which, however, he was not very fortunate, for soon after reaching his twenty-first year he was languishing in one of our London lock-ups as a prisoner for debt. His fellow-townsmen, Pearce, better known as "The Chicken," came to see him there, when, to beguile the time, they put on the gloves for a bout or two. Gully did so well in this set-to that it came to be talked about, and ultimately he was liberated by the payment of the claims against him, and a match made with The Chicken, the latter staking £600 to £400. The fight came off, after a disappointment in the July previous, at Hailsham, in Sussex, on October 8, 1805, when, after a very game battle, in which Gully received some fearful punishment, his friends interfered, and he was taken away in the fifty-ninth round, after one hour and ten minutes' hard fighting. Although beaten Gully was by no means disgraced, and, in fact, he became not only a still greater favourite with the public, but, on Pearce's retirement was offered the title of Champion of England, which, however, he resolutely declined. Prior to this offer, Gully, a Lancashire man of immense size, and Gully's superior in height and weight, was bold enough to dispute the Bristolian's pretensions, and they met on October 11, 1807, in Six-mile Bottom, Newmarket, to contend for two hundred guineas. Thirty-six rounds were fought with equal gameness on either part, and with almost equal punishment, but Gully got the last rally, and a rather knock-down blow rendered Gully totally incapable. It was, however, a very near thing, and naturally enough the beaten man was anything but satisfied. Another match was consequently made for £200 a-side, which was decided on May 10 in Sir John Sebright's park, in Hertfordshire, but after nothing like the struggle which signalled the first meeting of the men, as Gully from the first had it all his own way, his science and coolness completely out-generalling the wild rushes of his adversary. Seldom had any such an event attracted more interest, and on Monday before the fight the good people of Bedfordshire, when they saw the crowds of strangers invading them, fancied the French had landed, and called out the volunteers! At the conclusion of this battle Gully publicly announced his intention of never fighting again, his left arm having received a permanent injury in his first and more formidable encounter with Gully. "Boxiana" thus sums up his merits as a boxer:—"Gully, as a pugilist, will long be remembered by the amateurs of pugilism as peculiarly entitled to their respect and consideration, and if his battles were not so numerous as many other celebrated professors have been, they were contested with decision, science, and bottom rarely equalled, and perhaps never excelled, and justly entitled him to the most honourable mention in the records of boxing. His practice in the art it was well known had been very confined, and his theoretical knowledge of the science could not have been very extensive, from the short period he had entered the lists as a boxer: but his genius soared above these difficulties, and, with a fortitude equal to any man, he entered the ring a most consummate pugilist. In point of appearance, if his frame does not boast of that elegance of shape from which an artist might model to attain perfect symmetry, yet, nevertheless, it is athletic and prepossessing. He is about six feet high."

On leaving the ring, Mr. Gully, like most successful pugilists, inclined to the public life of a Boniface, and was for some time landlord of the Plough, in Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. But another ring found attractions for him, and he very soon devoted himself to the business of a betting man, though not always as a better round, or layer against horses. Indeed, at the Newmarket Craven Meeting, in 1810, when Lord Foley's Spaniard was got at by some of the Dan Dawson crew for the Claret, Mr. Gully was among those who turned round and laid the long odds on the favourite, upon whose defeat, it is said, his backer burst into tears, and declared he was a ruined man! However, in two years subsequently, in 1812 that is, Mr. Gully had horses of his own, Cardenio being the first that ever ran in his name. He worked on gradually, still betting round, and at one period residing at Newmarket, with such cattle as Brutus, Truth, Rigmarole, Forfeit, Cock Robin, and others, until 1827, when he came prominently to the fore by the purchase of the Mameluke, a horse that he gave Lord Jersey 4,000 guineas for after his winning the Derby. How his new owner backed Mameluke for immense sums for the St. Leger, and how he was beaten by Melinda, after a fearful scene at the post, where Mr. Gully had himself to flog his horse off, are now matters of history. But heavily as he had lost, the first man in the rooms and the last to leave—never thinking of going, in fact, until every claim had been satisfied—was Mr. Gully. Sam Cliney, it will be remembered rode the crack against Robinson on the mare, and Sykes had the care of the Derby winner at Hambledon. A year or two subsequent to this Mr. Gully became the confederate of Mr. Reddale, and they opened well with Little Red Rover, who, in 1830, ran second to Priam for the Derby. Thirty-two however, was their great year, when the confederates won the Derby with St. Giles and the St. Leger with Margrave, John Scott having the preparation of the latter. Success, however, did not tend to cement the friendship of the two, and their quarrel came at last to a personal encounter in the hunting-field, upon which Mr. Reddale brought an action, that terminated in a verdict, with 500*l.* damages, against

Mr. Gully for the assault. This was not by any means the only serious altercation the latter was ever engaged in, as Mr. Osbaldeston once had him "out," when the Squire sent a bail through his opponent's hat; but "Better through my hat than my head," said Mr. Gully, as he coolly looked to the bail's course. During this era in his history, Mr. Gully had purchased Upper Hare Park, near Newmarket, of Lord Rivers, where, as we have said, he for some time resided; but he sold this, in turn, to Sir Mark Wood, and bought Ackworth Park, near Pontefract, an accession which somewhat unexpectedly led to his representing that borough in the Radical interest for some sessions in parliament. He was twice returned, and on the first occasion without a contest. During his long sojourn here he also figured as a good man over a country, and as one of the chief supporters of the Badsworth fox-hounds. But the turf, after all, was his ruling passion, and in 1834 he was heart and soul with the Unifays in their vain endeavour to win the Derby with Shillelagh, Gully offering Mr. Bason an extraordinary sum for Pienipotentary as the horse was being saddled. He shifted later on, and for the last time, when he sent his horses to Danbury, where they did wonders for the rather falling fortunes of old John. There was the Ugly Buck to begin with, with which they won the Two Thousand in 1844; and then, in the next year but one, Pyrrhus the First and Mendicant, with which Mr. Gully won both the Derby and Oaks. Old Sam Day was his jockey, and we can recollect no more graceful illustration of the poetry of motion than that elegant horseman going up on that sweet mare Mendicant. Everything was in union, from the figure and style of the jockey and the beautiful look of his filly, down to the very colour of his cap and jacket—the delicate violet blended or mounted with white. They had brought out Westerbrit and O.d. England even before this; and in a few seasons more Mr. Gully matched them with another such a pair in the Hermit and Andover, the one a winner of the Two Thousand and the other of the Derby. Rarely has any man enjoyed more signal success in his favourite pursuit; but, as we have said already, Gully owed much of this to his fine judgment, especially noticeable in the way in which he could reckon up a racehorse or pick out a young one. Latterly, what with increasing years and failing strength, he had gradually declined, and, having sold Ackworth to Mr. Hill, had lived for some years at Marwell Hall, near Winchester, though he had still property in the North, including, we believe, some coal mines, and hence his death occurring at Durham, while he was buried at Ackworth on Saturday, March 14. He leaves a family of five sons and five daughters.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT MURDER AT BATLEY CARR, NEAR DEWSBURY.

ABOUT eight o'clock the other evening a felonious attempt to murder was made at the house of Edward Owens, a Weaver, Lydgate-lane, Batley-carr, Dewsbury. A man named James Stephens has for some years, and until recently, lived in improper intimacy with a woman resident in the neighbourhood, but lately, on account of his bad conduct, the woman, as well as her daughter (a young woman about twenty-three years of age, named Emma Bottomley), determined to put an end to the connection. This it was stated had enraged the fellow, and he has repeatedly vowed that he would take the lives of mother and daughter, and then destroy himself. On the evening the mother went to visit at the house of Edward Owens, and Stephens hearing of the visit followed her. The daughter, on being told of this fact, fearing the man might do some injury to her mother, also went up. She had no sooner entered the house where her mother and Stephens were, than the ruffian ran at her with a knife and furiously stabbed her on the left thigh, and almost before she could cry out "Oh, mother, he has stabbed me!" he inflicted another wound just below her left breast. The mother at once seized hold of Stephens, and dragged him from her daughter, but in doing so she received a cut from the knife on her left arm. Stephens then fled from the house, and though information was at once sent to the borough police, and a search immediately commenced, he could not be found. Having heard that the police were seeking him, he went to the office, and coolly asked what he was wanted for. Superintendent Thomas at once charged him with the offence, and took him into custody, upon which he simply remarked, "Oh, the two that are going to swear against me this time have done so before." He was conveyed to the lock-up a prisoner. The wound on the mother's arm is only a very slight one, and it was probably inflicted accidentally. The wounds of the daughter, Emma Bottomley, are, however, of a more serious nature—the one on the thigh being three inches long and two and a half deep. Though the breast wound is not so large, there is no doubt it would have caused her death had she been without stays.

THE FATAL ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

THE Lord Mayor has received the following:—

Whitehall, March 13.

"My dear Lord,—I am commanded by the Queen to express the great grief and concern with which her Majesty has read the account in the newspapers of the lamentable loss of life which occurred in the streets of the City on Tuesday night."

"The Queen desires that her sincere sympathy with the families of the sufferers should be made known, and it is her Majesty's wish that an inquiry should be made into their circumstances."

"I have to request that your lordship will be so good as to cause this inquiry to be made without delay, and that you will inform me of the result, in order that it may be submitted to her Majesty."

"I have the honour to be, my dear lord,

Your faithful servant,

G. GREY.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P."

THE OIL SPRINGS.—Letters from the Upper Canada oil springs state that a well which some time since ceased to flow has again commenced spouting, and now yields from 300 to 400 barrels a day. A large quantity of oil is also being taken from the different wells by pumping; so there is no fear of any present failure of the supply. The inhabitants of the oil district are about to sink what is termed a "test well," in order to ascertain what quantity may be expected to flow from a greater depth than yet reached. It is intended to sink this "test well" 1,000 feet, as none of the present wells exceed 300 feet in depth.

SUICIDE IN KENSINGTON GARDENS.—On Saturday afternoon last, shortly after one o'clock, William Sims, one of the park-keepers at Buck-hill Lodge, Kensington-gardens, was startled by hearing the report of a pistol at no great distance, and on looking in the direction of the sound between the trees, he saw a man staggering and fall. He, as well as some other persons, ran to the spot, and found a man of gentlemanly appearance lying on the ground, apparently lifeless. The pistol he had just discharged was lying near him, and blood was pouring from a wound in his right temple, through which its contents had passed into his brain. It had not passed through the skull. He was well dressed in a suit of black, and had no money or watch on his person, but he wore on one of his fingers a gold signet ring, and a card was found in his waistcoat pocket, on which was the name and address, "William Gull, 5, Dover-street." On examination his linen was marked "W. G." The body, which is that of a man apparently between thirty and forty years of age, was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

An order in council has been published to the effect that in the morning and evening prayers, in the Litany, and in all other parts of the public service, as well as in the occasional offices in the Book of Common Prayer, where the royal family is appointed to be particularly prayed for, the following form and order shall be observed:—"Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the royal family." No edition of the Common Prayer is henceforth to be printed without this amendment; and in the meantime, and until copies of such edition may be had, all parsons, vicars, and curates within the realm are ordered (for the preventing of mistakes), with the pen, to correct and amend all such prayers in their church books, according to the foregoing directions. Another order in council is also published the henceforth every minister and preacher shall in his respective church, congregation, or assembly, pray in express words, "For her Most Sacred Majesty Queen Victoria, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the royal family."

A SERIOUS accident occurred the other day at Paris to one of the daughters of Mr. Stidell, the Confederate commissioner. The young lady was riding on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne with her father, when her horse took fright, and threw her violently to the ground. Her head struck against the wheel of a carriage, and on being raised up her skull was found to be fractured. The young lady is now said, however, to be out of danger.

THE *Constitutionnel*, in announcing that the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior was illuminated in honour of the Prince of Wales's marriage, adds:—"Count and the Countess de Persigny testified in that manner to the royal family of England their grateful remembrance of the kindness with which they were honoured during their embassy at London."

A LETTER from Dublin says:—"The widow of Mr. Thomas Bradley, who lately died possessed of enormous wealth, followed her husband, after a few weeks' illness, yesterday. Her history was curious. She had a lover, whom she stipulated to marry, though his wife was then living, when they should be both freed from legal impediments by the death of their respective partners; and in default thereof Mr. Bradley was to forfeit some thousands of her husband's money, for which she gave a bond. The gentleman, after Mr. Bradley's death, commenced legal proceedings to enforce this bond, the wealthy widow having consented to give her hand and fortune to the son of a peer—the Hon. Mr. B.—. Both the rival suitors are deprived of the magnificent prize by the death of the lady, whose relations will now be likely to share the vast savings of Mr. Bradley."

A FEW days since a youth attending one of the schools in Berlin was reprimanded by his teacher for a trifling fault he had committed. The next day he was found, with his body frightfully mangled and cut to pieces, on the line close to a neighbouring village railway station. It is believed that he was so mortified at the correction he had received that he walked to the spot where he remains were found, and laid himself on the line as the train was passing. On the same day a shoemaker, seventy-two years of age shot himself through the heart on account of a disappointment in love.

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) understand that her Majesty's screw steam corvette *Racon*, Captain Count Gleichen, is ordered to proceed without delay to Malta, for the purpose of bringing home his Royal Highness Prince Alfred. The prince will, as soon as his health permits, join the *Racon* as one of her lieutenants.

THE Marquis of Aylesbury has been appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Wilts, in the room of the late Marquis of Lansdowne.

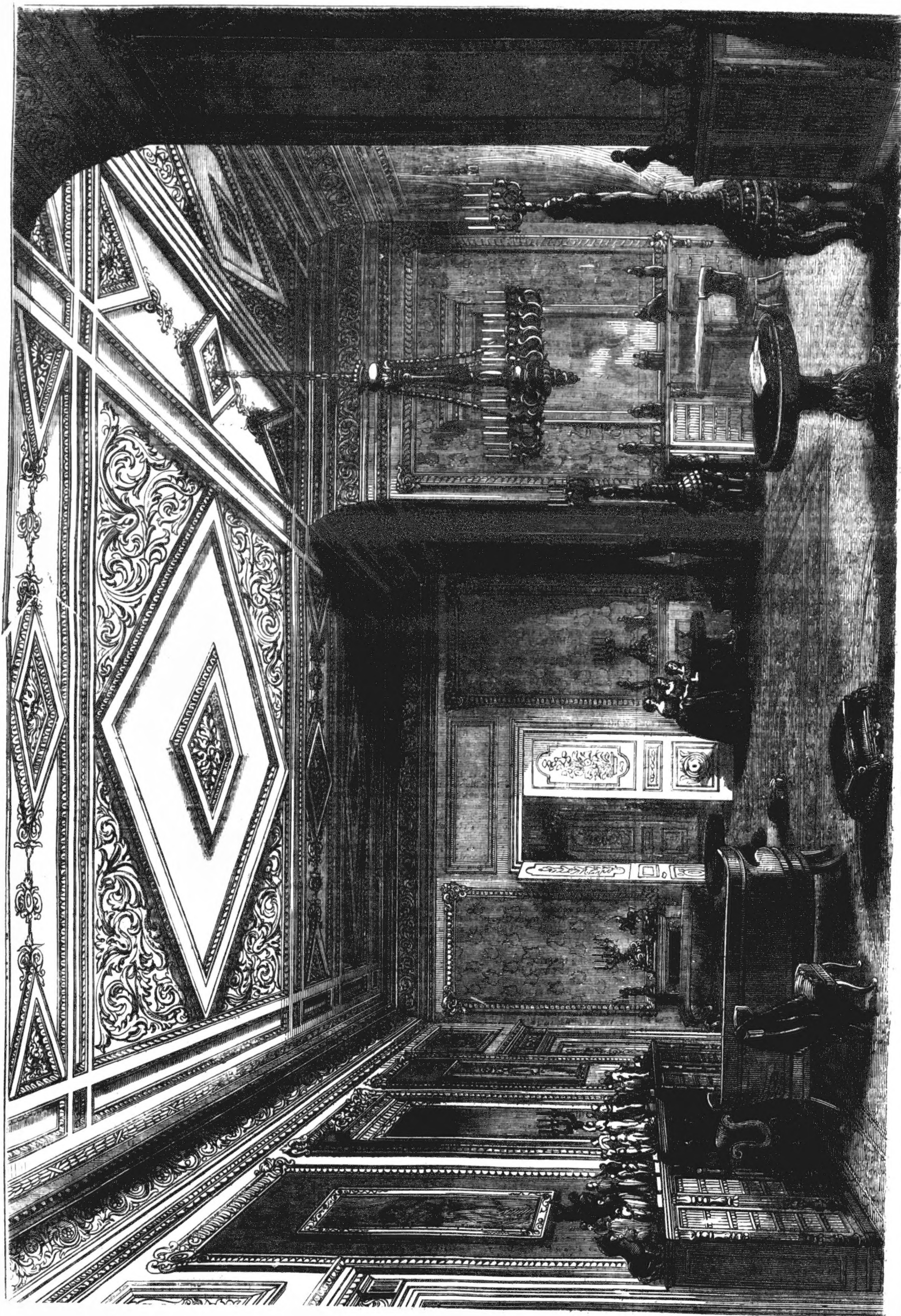
THE *Austrian Gazette* publishes the following letter from Oracow of the 9th:—"The Polish Zouaves, commanded by Rochabrane, are now completely organized, and have received 400 excellent rifles within the last few days. There is only one lady in their ranks; and another lady, no less celebrated for beauty than heroism, is acting as aide-de-camp to General Langiewicz. Yesterday and to-day most of the insurgents recently arrested for crossing the frontier in arms have been liberated at Oracow."

LA FRANCE asserts that the Dictator Langiewicz has accredited official agents to all foreign Governments, to protect the interest of the Insurrectionary Government of Poland.

A WARSAW LETTER in the *Cas* of Oracow says:—"A reception has just been held at the palace on the anniversary of the Emperor Alexander's accession to the throne. The Grand Duke seemed careworn, and merely walked through the room where the functionaries were in waiting; he spoke to no one, and retired immediately, taking the Marquis Wielopolski with him. The reception was much less numerous than usual. The members of the district councils were not present, nor were the members of the municipal council of Warsaw, with the exception of its president, who literally occupied alone the place destined for that body."

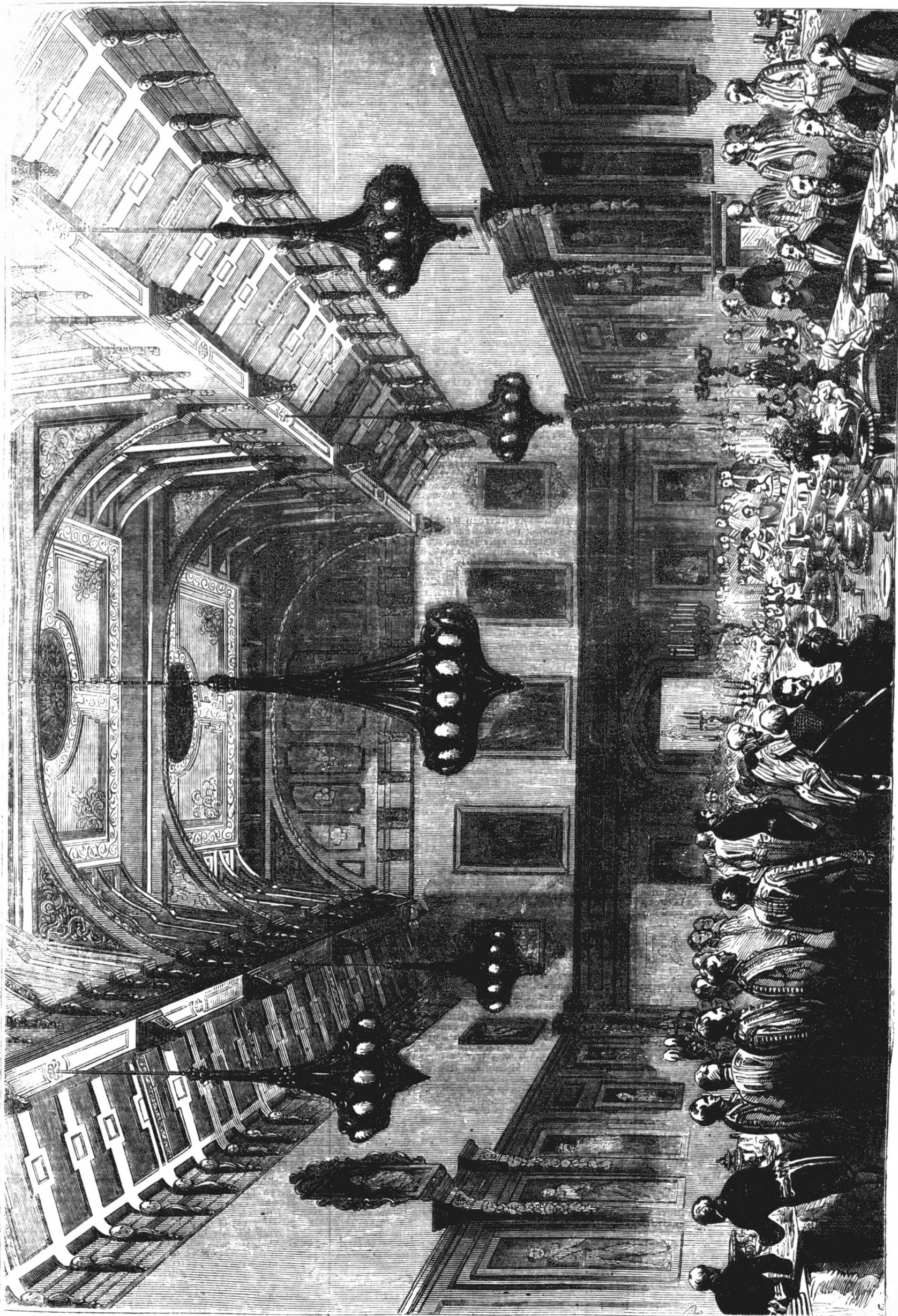
EMIGRATION OF STALWART IRISHMEN.—For some time past it has been observed that from this port and also from Cork there has been a considerable, or rather, indeed, a large emigration of strong active young men, chiefly Irish, for New York. The extent to which this draft has been and still is carried gives rise to suspicion that these young men are in reality recruits for the Federal army. This suspicion is further countenanced by the well-known fact that for a long time past agents of the Federal Government have been at work in Ireland, endeavouring surreptitiously to obtain recruits, for whom, it is well-known, a large bounty is obtainable immediately on their arrival in New York, whence they are at once drafted off to join the army. The Federal Government makes so much noise about our alleged assistance to the Confederates that it would be as well their own proceedings were watched more closely. We believe the Government is in possession of facts confirmatory of the rumour respecting the movements of the Federal agents in Ireland.—*Liverpool Albion*.

SIGNAL CORPS.—There is in the Federal army a small but distinct body of officers known as the "signal corps." When an action is imminent, one or more of them, generally informed at head-quarters of the movements contemplated, proceed to an eligible position, from which they can communicate to the commanding officer instant advice of the enemy's movements, either direct or through persons posted at intermediate stations, if distance, or mountain, or forest make this necessary. Information is also sent as to the points most susceptible of damage from artillery. In the day-time the signals are made by flags of different colours and waved in various directions; at night torches are used, asbestos being substituted for ordinary wicking, because it emits a clear and brilliant flame, and is not easily extinguished by the wind. The telegraph also is employed; an officer starting for a signal post carries a pocket apparatus, and is followed by an attendant unrolling a coil of wire as he travels along. There are about 150 officers, who have been detailed and instructed as signal officers, and are distributed with the several armies. Frequent changes in the signals are made to prevent their being interpreted by the enemy, and perhaps to prevent something else, for it is avowed that serious embarrassment has occurred, "sometimes half a dozen times in one night," from the countersign having been designedly or "accidentally" divulged to the other side.



THE GREEN DRAWING-ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE GREEN DRAWING-ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.



THE BANQUET IN THE WATERLOO GALLERY.

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mr. Mapleson has put forth his programme for the coming season. He has been diligently seeking for new talent during the vacation, and his activity is attested by a crowd of names hitherto unknown in England. Upon the merits of Madlle. Rosa di Ruda, Madlle. Kaiser, Madlle. Kellogg (soprano), Signori Baragli and Gambetti (tenors), Flicca and Bagstolo (basses), Madlle. Balestra and Signor Bertacchi (second soprano and second tenor), we cannot speak from personal experience; but many of these singers are, we are aware, accepted abroad, and one of them at least, Madlle. Kellogg, enjoys considerable celebrity in America. We have spoken first of those we do not know, and have now only to mention familiar names that require no comment—Madlle. Titiens, Madame Alboni, Signor Giuglini, and, we are specially pleased to add for the sake of our native art, Mr. Santley, the Englishman, who is to be principal baritone of Her Majesty's Theatre. Next may be mentioned Madlle. Trebelli, the French contralto who pleased the subscribers so much last year; Madame Lemaire, another contralto (English by birth), and also an established favourite with the London public. Also Madlle. Michal, Signor Bettini, Signor Fagotti, Signor Violetti and Signor Delle Sedie, all well-tried and approved operatic performers. Next, Madlle. Artot, a singer whose abilities have hitherto been exhibited here only in the concert-room, but from whom we believe much may be expected on the stage, if continental journals may be trusted. So much with regard to the known members of the opera company; and to prove that the ballet department includes artists no less celebrated in their way it will be merely necessary to mention the names of Madlle. Amalia Ferraris, and Madlle. Pocchini, dancers whose fame is European. Mr. Mapleson promises Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," Guonod's "Faust," Flotow's "Stradella," Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix," Beethoven's "Fidelio," (with Madlle. Titiens as Leonora), Weber's "Oberon," and a new work by Signor Schira (the well-known singing master), which was to have been given the last season, entitled "Nicolo de Lapi." Mr. Calcott is to be the scenic artist, M. Petit the ballet master, and Arditi musical director. The theatre has been entirely redecorated by Messrs. Green and King. The season is to commence on Saturday, April 11, with "Il Trovatore," principal characters by Madlle. Titiens, Madame Alboni, Mr. Santley, and Signor Giuglini, an irreproachable cast; and on the same evening will be performed a new serenade, written in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales by Mr. John Oxenford and Mr. Cusins.

COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. Harrison, the popular lessee of this magnificent establishment, took his benefit on Monday, on which occasion he played the part of Miles in Benedict's opera "The Lily of Killarney." The allegorical masque, "Freya's Gift," followed; and the entertainment closed with the second act of Balfe's "Puritan's Daughter." The season closes this (Saturday) evening with a benefit for Mr. Harrison's fair and accomplished partner in management, Miss Louisa Pyno, which will doubtless prove a bumper. "The Domino Noir" of Auber is to be produced for the occasion; the last act of "The Armourer of Nantes" and the Masque.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Falconer's popular comedy of "Extremes" was revived on Monday. This play it will be remembered, on its production at the Lyceum, made the reputation of its author, and its reception at Old Drury confirmed the favourable opinion in which it has always been held. Mrs. Falconer is still the Mrs. Wildbriar—Mrs. Bower, Lucy Vavasour—whilst Mr. Loraine now takes the role of Frank Hawthorn. The audience, which we are glad to say filled the house, appeared to fully appreciate the sharp bits at fashionable follies with which the play abounds. The grand scene from "Bonnie Dundee" followed, and the performances close with the farcical burlesque of the "Spanish Dancers," as a medium for the introduction of Miss Lydia Thompson. Peep of Day is to be revived at Easter.

PRINCESS.—"Aurora Floyd" is a great success, and will for weeks prove sufficiently attractive to draw large audiences. "Law versus Love," and the "Honey-moon," have been likewise played. Mr. Lindsay, the lessee takes his benefit this evening, Mr. Webster appearing for him.

LYCEUM.—No change whatever to report at this house. Mr. Phelps is announced to appear shortly.

ST. JAMES'S.—"Lady Audley's Secret" continues its successful career.

OLYMPIC.—"A Husband to Order," "The Lottery Ticket," and the extravaganza have sent crowded audiences home well pleased with their entertainment. On Thursday, a new comedy, called "Taming the Truant," was produced, of which we must speak in our next.

STRAND.—"Ivanhoe" continues, with the other amusements, to draw large audiences. On Easter Monday, a new burlesque is announced, by Mr. Byron.

"Jeannie Deans" still holds possession of the boards at the Surrey and Westminster, whilst at the Britannia Mrs. Lane, not to be outdone by the rival managers, herself appears as Jeannie, supported by Mr. G. Bigwood as Hodge.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.—20 to 1 agst Mr. Elliot's Gardener (t and off); 30 to 1 agst Mr. E. Monk's Beachy Head (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. J. Jonstone's Oberon (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's Alchymist (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. J. Gub's Adventurer (t); 33 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's c. by Stockwell—Jackpot (t).

CHESTER CUP.—18 to 1 agst Count F. Lagrange's Stradella (t 20 to 1).

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—3 to 1 agst Baron Niviere's Hospodar (off); 9 to 2 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (t 5 to 1); 11 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (t); 11 to 1 agst Lord Durand's Michael Scott (t); 12 to 1 agst Captain Lane's Blue Mantle (t); 300 to 200 agst Hospodar and Saccharometer coupled (t).

THE DERBY.—6 to 1 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lord Clifden (t); 11 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (t); 11 to 1 agst Baron Niviere's Hospodar (t 12 to 1); 28 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Automaton (t); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's National Guard (t); 33 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (t and off); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Early Part (t and off); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Wigram's Melrose (t); 1,000 to 15 agst Mr. Saxon's Jerry (t).

SELLING A WIFE IN MERTHYR TYDFIL.—This barbarous occurrence actually took place in Merthyr Tydfil a few days ago between a workman of Gylfarth's from Works and another. The price for which the workman sold his wife was £3; £2 10s. in cash, and 10s. worth of beer, the latter to be drunk by the principal parties in the transaction. The husband seemed very well satisfied that he had not only got rid of his wife, but also gained something in the bargain. As for the woman she exhibited few symptoms of either shame or sorrow, but drank her share of the beer with satisfaction.

Provincial News.

LANCASHIRE.—ROBBERY BY AN OFFICER'S WIFE AT PRESTON.—Mrs. Jessie Black, wife of Captain Black, and daughter of a Leicester physician of high standing, was brought up at the House of Correction, Preston, on the charge of stealing a quantity of jewellery from Fulwood Barracks, the property of Captain Bluet and Mrs. Crofton, the widow of the late Colonel Crofton, who was murdered with another officer in the barrack yard in September, 1861. After the case had been opened for the prosecution, Captain Bluet, of the 10th Regiment, was examined. He gave evidence to the effect that in July last he missed four valuable gold rings from his quarters at Fulwood Barracks. Mrs. Black had occasionally visited his quarters, and was there about the time when the rings were missing. On the 2nd inst. he accompanied one of the police superintendents of Preston to Leicester, where Mrs. Black was residing with her family, and after making several inquiries, the rings were found at the office of Mr. Haxly, solicitor, of that place. Some of them had been altered, the stones having been reset. Margaret Toughy said that she had been a servant with Captain Bluet, and that she saw Mrs. Black and Mrs. Bluet two or three times together in one of the bedrooms, where the rings were kept. Thomas Blyth, jeweller, Leicester, deposed that he altered a serpent ring for Mrs. Black in December last. The ring was identified by Captain Bluet. Mr. Jones, jeweller, of Leicester, proved that he had altered one of the rings for Mrs. Black, and that afterwards she had offered at his shop a diamond ring for sale. She refused to take the price he offered her. Mr. Haxly, solicitor, of Leicester, here made a statement, to the effect that the prisoner and her husband had lived unhappily, and separated; that some time ago arrangements were made with the view of reconciling them; that she had pawned her husband's plate and a quantity of jewellery in London; that, at her own solicitation, he agreed to redeem the articles for her, and to receive back the money out of the sum to be realized by the sale of her husband's commission; that the property was so redeemed, and that he had charge of it when Captain Bluet and the police-officer went to Leicester, to make inquiries respecting the missing property, and that the rings were amongst the articles redeemed. Mrs. Crofton, widow of Colonel Crofton, said that she lost a valuable diamond ring in September, 1861; that the ring produced, and found at the office of Mr. Haxly, was her property; and that the prisoner had been a frequent visitor of hers. Mr. W. Stephens, pawnbroker, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, London, said that the prisoner had pawned the diamond ring named three times at his shop, having sent it by letter; and that she had pawned the other articles in a similar manner. She was fully committed to the forthcoming Liverpool assizes for trial. The prisoner, who is a rather handsome, well-dressed lady, was remarkably cool during the whole examination. The defence was reserved.

OXFORDSHIRE.—THE HEYFORD MURDERER.—Noah Austin, who was found guilty of the wilful murder of Mr. James Allen, miller, at the last Oxford assizes, still maintains that he is innocent of the crime. He sleeps soundly, enjoys his meals, takes daily exercise, and is generally cheerful and lively. He is attended daily by the chaplain of the gaol, the Rev. J. Thorp, and also, at his own request, by the Wesleyan minister, the Rev. W. Rogers. He was visited by his two sisters, and by Miss Allen, the daughter of the murdered man, and to whom he had paid his addresses. The interview was a very painful one, but he assured them that he was perfectly innocent. It is expected that the execution will take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

LANCASHIRE.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool Police-court on Saturday, a man named Henry Leeson was charged with having broken into the warehouse of Messrs. Isaac Thorpe and Son, of Williamson-square, Liverpool, and Church-street, Manchester, and stolen a quantity of silk, shawls, and other articles, to the value of upwards of 100l., on Tuesday night week. It appears that in consequence of the Prince's marriage the warehouse was not opened on the Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning at half-past eight it was found that a pane of glass had been taken out of the back windows, an entrance effected, and the articles in question carried off. The police were at once put in possession of the facts relating to the robbery, and on the Friday Leeson was taken into custody while attempting to pledge some of the property. Henry Sayers, Hannah Murphy, Jessie Clark, and Mary Raven were also charged with receiving the property knowing it to be stolen, and being otherwise implicated in the robbery. Sufficient evidence having been called to warrant a remand, the prisoners were put back.

EXECUTION AT NEWCASTLE.

On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, the execution of George Vass took place on the scaffold which had been erected at the prison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The culprit, who was only nineteen years of age, was tried at the Newcastle assizes on Friday, the 27th ult., before Mr. Baron Martin, for the wilful murder of a married woman named Margaret Docherty, whose husband was a tailor, living in Buckingham-street, Newcastle. Her husband saw her alive on Wednesday evening, the 31st of December, New Year's eve, about eleven o'clock, and she was then partly intoxicated, and refused to go home with him until she had had some more drink. She went into a public-house in Gallowgate to procure more drink, and her husband left her there after an ineffectual attempt to get her away and go home. While she was in the public-house three men were observed to be watching her, and had been following her about all the evening. About two o'clock in the morning the culprit was seen dragging the unhappy woman up the Darabrook by the West Wall, and there he abused and ill-used her so much that two or three persons said he was murdering her, and sought ineffectually for a policeman. The miscreant afterwards told other men that there was a woman lying in the West Wall dead, and ample proof was given of his having first violated and then murdered the ill-fated creature. It would seem to be a custom among the lower order in Newcastle to parade the streets of the town on New Year's eve and day, and the poor woman being partially intoxicated fell in with the culprit, and thus met her untimely end.

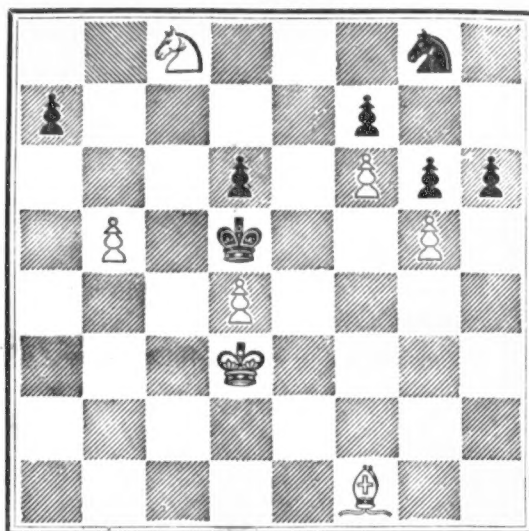
Precisely at eight o'clock George Vass underwent the extreme penalty of the law on a gallows erected behind the top of the wall at the south end of the front of the goal, in the presence of Henry Parker, Esq., sheriff, John Fawcett, under sheriff, the Rev. R. Shepherd, jun., chaplain, Mr. Robins, gaoler, and others.

The morning was dull and gloomy, but there was a gleam of sunshine when the prisoner appeared on the drop, adding picturesque to the scene, but making it perhaps still more gloomy, which continued to improve afterwards. The culprit retired to bed about twelve o'clock on the Friday night, and slept till one, when he awoke and got up. Shortly after he went to bed again, and slept soundly till about a quarter to six o'clock, when he arose, ate a hearty breakfast, and smoked his pipe. The concourse of people outside the prison was immense, and several persons had to be taken out of the crowd in a fainting state.

The prisoner was remarkably firm during the whole of the proceedings, and during the last moments of life fully admitted the justice of his sentence. He added, however, that he never intended to murder the woman. Askern was the executioner.

Chess.

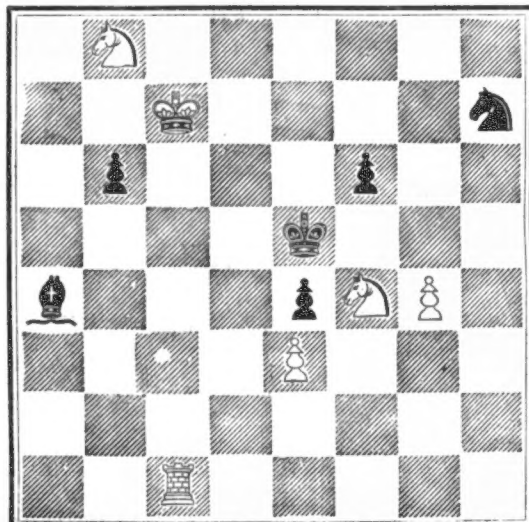
PROBLEM No. 96.—By Mr. R. Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

PROBLEM No. 97.—By T. SMITH, Spitalfields.
(For Young Players.)
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game between Mr. Kempe and Herr Becker.
(ALLGAIER GAMBIT)

White.

Mr. Kempe.

1. P to K 4
2. P to K B 4
3. Kt to K B 3
4. P to K R 4
5. Kt to K 5
6. B to B 4
7. P takes P
8. P to Q 4
9. Kt to Q B 3 (a)
10. R to R 2
11. B to Kt 5 (ch) (b)
12. Kt to K 2
13. Q takes Kt
14. P takes P
15. R to K B square (d)
16. Q takes B P
17. Q takes P (ch)
18. R takes Q (ch)

Black.

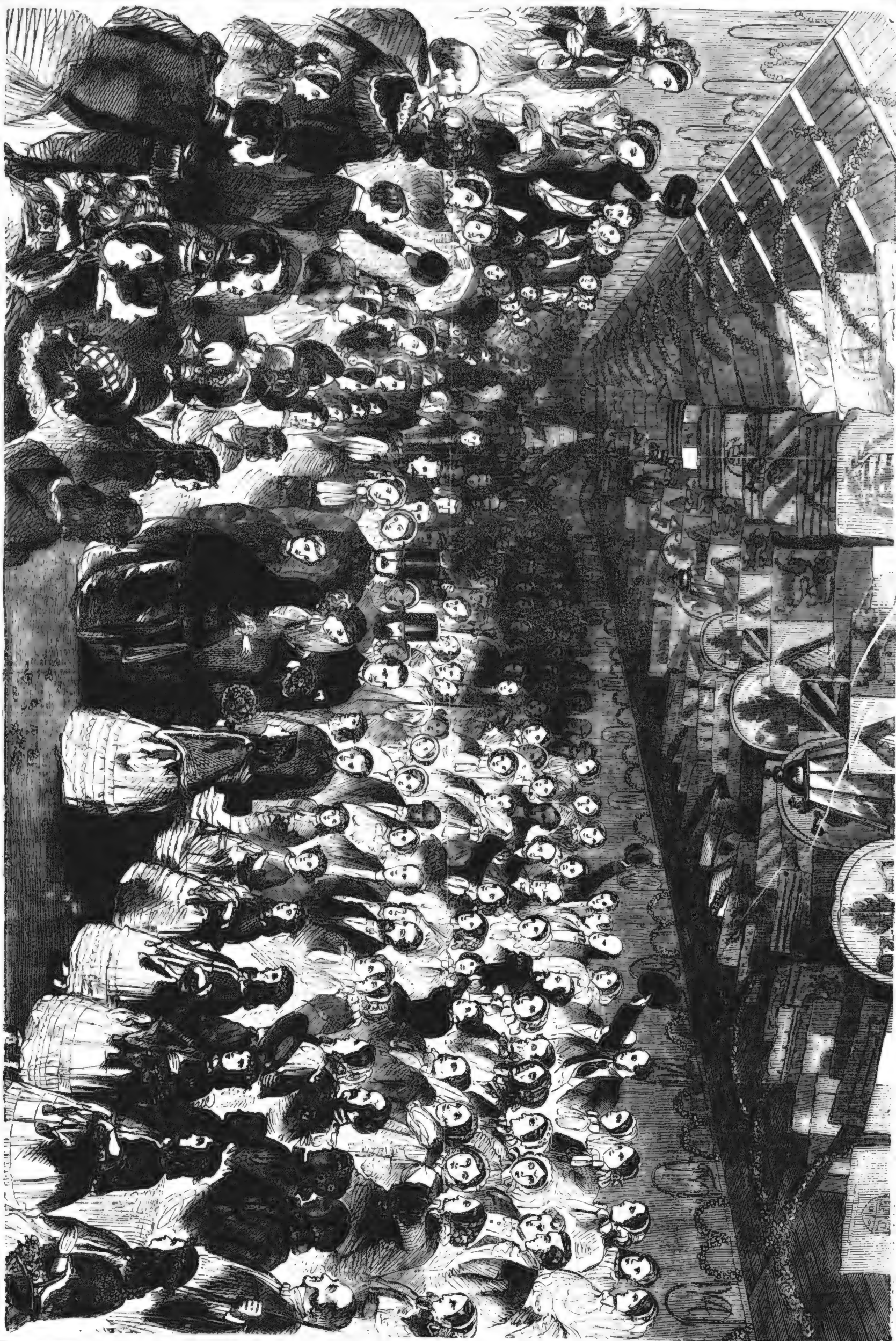
Herr Becker.

1. P to K 4
 2. P takes P
 3. P to Kt 4
 4. P to R 5
 5. K Kt to B 3
 6. P to Q 4
 7. B to Q 3
 8. Kt to K R 4
 9. Kt to Kt 6
 10. Q to K B 3
 11. K to B square
 12. Kt takes Kt
 13. P to B 6 (c)
 14. P takes P
 15. Q takes R P (e)
 16. P to B 3 (f)
 17. Q takes Q
- (a) To neutralize the power of Black's Kt. This very important move is the invention of Mr. Morphy, and is a very powerful method of continuing the attack.
- (b) Threatening to take K Kt P.
- (c) Not so good as it looks.
- (d) Pretty, and unexpected.
- (e) Should have taken Q with P. White has now a winning attack.
- (f) P B 4 will not save the game, e.g.:-

17. B to Q 7
18. Kt takes B (ch)
19. Q takes P (ch)
20. B to Kt 5, winning
16. P to B 4
17. B takes B
18. Kt takes Kt
19. Kt to B 3 (best)

COLONEL M'MURDO AND LORD RANELAGH.—A highly-coloured statement in a contemporary represents Colonel M'Murdo as having lost his temper when he reprimanded Lord Ranelagh this day week for leaving his brigade, smoking when on duty, and receiving the cheers of some volunteer companies. All that Colonel M'Murdo did was to notice, as they deserved, those acts, which the rank and experience of the offending officer rendered inexcusable, and to request his lordship to return to his brigade. It is scarcely necessary to say that no officer, even of volunteers, has a right to leave his command without leave. Cheering was expressly forbidden to the volunteers by order. But Lord Ranelagh, cigar in mouth, rode down Piccadilly out of the park, and away from his brigade altogether. When he returned from his little escapade, riding right gloriously along the lines, some of the volunteers cheered, and his lordship, so far from stopping or deprecating it, appeared to like and acknowledge the breach of orders. It was not surprising, as all this took place under Colonel M'Murdo's eyes, that it should have been noticed accordingly; but we hope no unpleasant feeling will be caused by the necessary discharge of a duty which it was desirable as well as necessary to perform.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

their remittance, sum for a week. He was admitted without tolls. **DEFENDANT AND TOLL EXEMPTIONS**—On Monday, Harry Rumble, collector of tolls at the New-cross turnpike-gate, appeared to a summons charging him with having unlawfully demanded toll received from Captain Travers Barton Wire, of the First Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps, the sum of 3, 4, for a horse and vehicle being only employed in conveying him to a place assigned for a review. The complainant stated that on Saturday, the 7th inst. (the day of the royal procession), he passed through the New-cross toll-gate in a vehicle, being about to attend a parade of his corps. He was in uniform at the time, having a cloak on and wearing his sword. On passing the defendant called out, and a boy ran after and seized the horse's head and demanded the toll. He told the boy twice that he was a volunteer on duty and claimed exemption, when the defendant came up, and he (complainant) told him he claimed exemption, at the same time offering defendant his card. The defendant said he knew the corps to which he belonged, and he was ashamed of him, as the question had been tried at the Kilburn-gate. Mr. Trull considered the act of defendant so unjustifiable, that he should impose a penalty of 50s., and costs.



THE PRESENTATION OF A POTQUET TO THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT GRAVESEND.

HOW TO MAKE A BONFIRE.

THE bonfire at Aldershot on Tuesday week, which in all probability was the largest in England, deserves more than a passing notice. During the preceding week a strong body of the Military Train had been employed in conveying to the brow of Caesar's Camp waggons-loads of furze, fir branches, old refuse, and wood of every description, which, under the alternate direction of Colonel Clifford and Major Hamerley, adjutant quartermaster-generals; Lieutenant-Colonel Lennox and Captain Ross, deputy adjutant quartermaster-generals; and Captain Hale, 26th Regiment, were built up in the form of a cone, having a base whose circumference was 180ft. and a height of 50ft. The plan, which was, we believe, suggested by a near relative of Major Hamerley, was, as the result proved, so perfect that it may not be out of place to give a description of it as a guide for future use. First, a very stout fir tree, 35ft. long, was reared on end, 5ft. being let into the ground, and supported by four struts. Around this was stacked the stouter timbers and materials to a height of about 10ft., and to these succeeded fir branches, raising the whole to 15ft. Five full tar barrels were now secured round the pole with wire, and the stacking of fir and furze bays was continued to a total height of above 25ft., the whole being planned vertically with stakes. Four more full tar barrels were here secured round the pole, and the top of the pile covered with a layer of hurdles pinned with stakes, forming a sort of staging from which to take a fresh departure. A top-mast of 27ft. in length was now hoisted, and 7ft. of its length secured by wire to the lower pole. Again was the stacking continued, the material being passed up a series of stages erected all round the pile, and occasionally tar barrels were hoisted to the top by means of a purchase secured to the top-mast. These were emptied, and their contents allowed to trickle through the interior. Three hundred gallons were used for this purpose. When the pile had reached a total height of about forty-five feet it was carried in, after the manner of the top of a sugar-loaf, an empty tar-barrel was placed on the top-masthead, and a topgallantmast, with a royal standard nailed to it, was fixed to the top-masthead, the flag waving proudly at a height of seventy feet from the ground below, and at a total height above the sea of 670 feet. Seventy stout fir trees, about thirty-five feet long, were placed all round the cone, forming, as it were, an outer casing to the bonfire; these were secured in their places by wires passing all round the pile, each pole being secured to the wires by hold-fasts. The bonfire was completed by Monday evening, and was visited on Tuesday by thousands of the inhabitants of the country around, who took advantage of the occasion to examine the construction of a pile the like of which will not in all probability be again seen by the present generation, and which is calculated to have contained upwards of 42,000 cubic feet of material. A number of men armed with portfires were stationed at intervals around the pile at a few moments before the appointed time for lighting up, and precisely at eight o'clock they plunged their portfires into the mass, which was instantly alight, and the flames rapidly running up the outside, the whole pile was a sheet of flame in less time than it has taken to describe the event. The scene at this moment was grand in the extreme. In the centre the flames, rearing their many forked heads to a height of about seventy or eighty feet, were, owing to a fresh southerly wind, carried clear of the flag, which, brilliantly illuminated, appeared to look down disdainfully upon the gigantic efforts for its destruction which were being made below. On the plateau forming the top of Caesar's Camp the eye rested on the bright scarlet uniforms of some thousands of the troops, who had come up to do honour to the occasion, but on the other hand the steep, receding sides of the camp left a darkness beyond, which appeared the more intense from the contrast to the now white heat of the blazing mass. For some time it was a matter of doubt whether the flag would be consumed, but gradually, as the pile sank, it became obvious that the burning of the pole would be the only thing that would bring it down. Now was seen the advantage of the outer casing of fir-poles—they retained the mass in shape. There were no masses of fire tumbling off the top, nor did the cone get out of shape in any way, but it burnt fairly and regularly throughout. One by one the spectators dropped off as the night wore on, leaving only a few who were anxiously watching the downfall of the central pole, in the hope of being able to secure even a fragment of the flag which had so gallantly held its own, but even that hope seemed doomed to disappointment, for at twelve o'clock the pile was still blazing nearly as fiercely as ever, and the pole, though out of the perpendicular, seemed likely to hold on to the last, but about two o'clock even its great thickness was not proof against the intense heat, and it fell, amid the cheers of the few spectators, who immediately commenced a general scramble for the bunting, each anxious to possess a relic of so auspicious an occasion. The remaining embers were now allowed to smoulder undisturbed, and were not extinguished until about noon on Wednesday, having been alight twenty-eight hours. The weather during the afternoon of the Tuesday became very clear, and it was confidently anticipated that had it continued the bonfire would

have been seen over a great part of Hampshire, Surrey, and Berkshire, including an area of about 2,000 square miles, but towards seven o'clock a haze came on which completely obscured objects a few miles off, and rendered other bonfires within a short distance almost invisible.

VICTIMIZING LOAN OFFICES.

At the Middlesex Sessions, Thomas Shaw was indicted for fraudulently obtaining by false pretences the sum of 10*l.*, the moneys of the trustees of the Lisson-grove Loan Society, with intent to defraud.

Mr. Brandt prosecuted; Mr. Holdsworth defended the prisoner. In this case the very lengthy evidence disclosed the fact that the prisoner had been in the habit of going to different loan-offices throughout the metropolis, and, evidently in conjunction with other persons, had carried on frauds upon loan societies to a considerable extent. One of these cases may be taken as a fair sample of the whole.

James Kelly, of No. 3, Omega-terrace, Alpha-road, Paddington, said he was the director of the Lisson-grove Loan Society, and it was the practice of the society that those persons who intended to become borrowers should fill up a printed form, stating the nature of the loan required, their own names and addresses, and the names and addresses of the persons offered as sureties for the loan. On the 28th of October, 1862, the prisoner presented a paper properly filled up, and signed his name, "Thomas Shaw, 42,

from this society he obtained 15*l.*; the Regent Investment Company, Regent-street, Westminster, were also applied to, but in this instance the loan was refused; the Victoria Mutual and Loan Society—from this society he obtained 15*l.*, under the name of Thomas Seager; the Independent Friends of Labour Loan Society, West Brompton—from this society he obtained 10*l.*, in the name of Thomas Shillingford; the Tradesmen's Discount Society, held at No. 36, New-street, St. John's-wood—from this society he obtained 11*l.*, in the name of Humby; the Model Investment and Advance Company, St. John's-wood—from this society he obtained 20*l.*, in the name of Thomas Humby, but there was a difference in this case, as the prisoner had formerly obtained from the society a loan of 10*l.*, which he paid, and on the strength of the former transaction he obtained a loan of 20*l.*; the Rising Sun Loan Society, Kendall's-mews, Kentish-town—from this society he obtained a loan of 8*l.*. Some of these loans were obtained as far back as 1861, but many of them were of a recent date, and had been obtained within a few days of each other.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty." Lockyer, the prison officer, said the prisoner was known to the authorities of Coldbath-fields Prison.

Mr. Payne commented upon the long career of fraud pursued by the prisoner, and sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for three years.

THE POLISH DICTATOR.

LANGIEWICZ, the Dictator of Poland, whose portrait we here give, is now about thirty-four years of age. He is apparently destined to occupy a prominent place in the pages of history. Langiewicz was educated for the medical profession, and for some time studied medicine under a professor of the art resident in the Grand Duchy of Posen. He served with Garibaldi in the Sicilian and Neapolitan campaigns, and when the insurrection in Poland burst forth put himself at the head of the insurrectionists. With such rough and ready materials as scythemen, and a few riflemen, he has frequently defeated the highly-disciplined troops of Russia, and the other day was proclaimed Dictator of Poland.

A letter in the *Opinion Nationale*, signed Ladislas Mickiewicz, and dated Camp de Goscza, March 6, contains some interesting details of the Polish revolution. The writer had seen Langiewicz for the first time the previous night. It was a full moon, and he saw him clearly:—

"He was on foot. He took the arm of one colonel, and conversing with him passed slowly along our front. He is a man of rather less than the middle stature, but square as to the shoulders, and with long fair moustaches, a quick and piercing glance, the head thrown back, a martial and decided air, and quick step. He seems to be about thirty. The mounted aides-de-camp followed him at a little distance and a few paces behind him, led by the bride, came his horse, a magnificent Arab, whose housings of white and red silk, embroidered with silver (a present from the ladies of Cracow), bore at their corners, embroidered in gold, the national arms, and the initials 'R. P.' (Republic of Poland)."

Langiewicz addressed the soldiers praising them for their bravery at the battle of Piskow-Skala and telling them that he was about to lead them again against the enemy. This they answered with loud hurrahs, and he rode off. The writer, referring afterwards to Langiewicz's aides-de-camp, whose duty has by experience been found very dangerous, says that one of them is a young lady, a Mlle. Ponatowski, who came from Lublin, and has gone through the whole campaign.

"In 1861 and 1862 she was at the head of all the patriotic manifestations. She was an orthodox member of the Greek Church, but became a Catholic, and was then imprisoned in the citadel of Kizemleniec for

eleven months. Being sent on the 24th of January to Zamosz she was rescued on the road by a party of insurgents whom she led to Langiewicz, and has since taken an active part in all her engagements. The general has appointed her adjutant to Matogozow, and she is beautiful as brave."

A COLONEL of Zouaves in General Forey's force writes home:—"The best thing that can happen to us is to die soon, for this country is not fit to live in. We have the vomito and the tertian ague to look forward to in less than six weeks."

LENT & LOYALTY.—The Lord of the Manor of Burythorpe (one of the largest villages in the East Riding) originated a committee for the purpose of arranging to worthily celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Among others the clergyman was called on for a subscription, which he refused, expressing his disapproval of all rejoicing during Lent. The rev. gentleman also refused the use of the schoolroom for the proposed feast, and would not permit any of his household to join in the rejoicings. Applications were therefore made to the Wesleyans, who at once gave up their chapel, in which all the poor people and children were feasted, enough remaining to distribute next day. Rural sports were also held, and indeed the disapproval of the pastor seemed to add zest to the jollity of the occasion.—*Leeds Mercury*.



GENERAL LANGIEWICZ, DICTATOR OF POLAND.

Grove-road, plumber and house painter." He mentioned the names of "Charles Anslow, of No. 11, Westbourne-park-terrace, Harrow-road, designer," and "Charles Ashman, of No. 4, Brecknock-terrace, Camden-road-villas, engraver," as his sureties. He borrowed 10*l.*, and witness was present when the amount was paid to him. He made inquiries respecting sureties. Mr. Ashman showed him receipts for rent and taxes for four years, and he also applied to Mr. Anslow, both statements being considered satisfactory. The prisoner only paid two instalments, and from further inquiries he found that he was deceived respecting the sureties. When the third instalment became due the prisoner and his sureties were written to, but they were not to be found, and all the letters were returned.

The prisoner went in a similar manner to the following loan-offices and obtained various amounts, but occasionally varying the names of the persons whom he offered as sureties:—The Friendly Deposit and Loan Society, held at the Carpenters' Arms, Adam-street West—from this society he obtained 15*l.* (the North Marylebone Friends of Labour Loan Society were applied to, but, from information obtained, the required loan was refused); the Royal Loan Society, Cumberland-market—from this society he obtained 12*l.*; the Friends of Labour Loan Society, Old Church-street, Edgware-road—from this society he obtained 4*l.*; the London and Westminster Industrial Loan Association, Bow-street, Long-acre—

ACTION ABOUT A SERVANT'S CHARACTER.

At the Salford Court of Record, Mr. Holker appeared for the plaintiff, Ann Butler, and Mr. Edwards for the defendant, Mr. John Fairweather.

The action was brought for breach of an agreement, under the following circumstances:—In November, 1861, the plaintiff went into the service of the defendant as cook, and in January, 1862, she was dismissed for general misconduct, and given into custody on a charge of making a disturbance in the defendant's house, and of having stolen his property. The plaintiff, on being brought before the magistrates, was dismissed, and in April last she brought an action against the defendant for assault and false imprisonment. Whilst the plaintiff was under examination, the judge (Mr. Wheller) suggested that some arrangement should be come to, and the counsel for the plaintiff now alleged that a verdict for 5*l.* 1*s.* was taken by consent, the defendant undertaking to give the plaintiff a good character. The plaintiff shortly afterwards applied personally for her character, and as she could not meet with the defendant her attorneys wrote a letter for it. On the 7th of May a character, of which the following is a copy, was sent to the plaintiff's solicitor:—

"Brownfield-mill, May 7, 1862.

"To all whom it may concern. These do certify that Ann Butler served with me as cook from November, 1861, to January, 1862. I believe her to be honest and a moderate good cook.

"Yours, &c., "J. FAIRWEATHER."

This character was written badly on a scrap of paper, and the plaintiff alleged that she could not get a situation with it, and that some ladies would scarcely look at it. In November, 1862, the plaintiff's attorney wrote to the defendant's attorney for a better character, and one, of which the following is a copy, was then sent:—

"This is to certify that Ann Butler, lately in my service, is a good cook; can wash well and iron, and is able to fill the situation of cook in a gentleman's family.

"J. FAIRWEATHER."

The plaintiff's attorneys then wrote for damages at the rate of 10*s.* per week for the time she had been out of a situation, and as the defendant refused to pay this the present action was brought.

For the defence it was alleged that the defendant had given no such undertaking as that referred to; that, supposing he had given such a promise, he had fulfilled it; and that, whatever the defendant's promise was, he was only bound to give such a character as was true.

The learned judge summed up, and the jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 5*l.*

This case occupied the whole day, from ten to five o'clock.

MR. SERJEANT WRANGHAM.—We have to record the death of one of her Majesty's serjeants-at-law who had been for many years the leader of the parliamentary bar. Mr. Serjeant Wrangham was the eldest son of a distinguished scholar, Archdeacon Wrangham, and was not unworthy of his parentage, having taken a double first degree at Oxford in 1826. He was called to the bar in 1829, but he began public life rather as a politician than a lawyer. He was selected solely on the ground of his academical distinction, by Lord Audley, as his private secretary at the Foreign-office; and he remained, at Lord Aberdeen's request, in the same office during the Duke of Wellington's Administration. For a short time, too, he sat in parliament for Sudbury. He then returned to practice at the bar, and went the northern circuit; but was soon induced to leave it by his increasing parliamentary practice, at first, chiefly in election petitions, but, afterwards, and for many years exclusively, in committees on private bills, in which he shared the lead with Mr. Austin, who retired in 1847, and Mr. Talbot, who died in 1852. His style of speaking, which was always classical, and, when the occasion justified it, eloquent, was thought by casual spectators and occasional practitioners slow and heavy; but those who were in constant intercourse and friendly conflict with him well knew that no advocate possessed more real power of argument and quickness of apprehension, surer judgment in the management of a case, or a clearer grasp and recollection of the most complicated details. In short, he was an advocate whom no client of experience willingly allowed to appear against him. Yet none had less of the qualities which are sometimes ignorantly supposed to be essential to success, especially before a tribunal of "laymen;" for no man's victories were ever less achieved by mere dexterity, or by any approach to the verge of misrepresentation. Anything which Serjeant Wrangham stated as a fact might be implicitly received as true. Of the respect and regard in which he was held by his professional brethren of all classes it would be difficult to speak justly without the appearance of exaggeration. He was truly regarded by every one as the father as well as the leader of the parliamentary bar. For many years his health had been feeble, and for several seasons he had been obliged to retire occasionally for a few weeks when business was at the heaviest. Those who merely knew him by sight must have been surprised to learn that he was only fifty-eight years of age when he died. He married the sister of the present Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley, but has been a widower for many years. He has left two sons, the eldest of whom is at the bar, the second vicar of North Cave, in Yorkshire, and a daughter who is the wife of Mr. Henry Calley, of Burderop Park, in Wiltshire. Upon those private virtues which endeared him to his family and his friends, and which were as eminent as his intellectual qualities, this is not the place to enlarge.—*Daily Paper.*

Literature.

THE BEAUTY OF RYDALMERE.

A COMPLETE TALE.

In almost every vale among the mountains of Cumberland, there is its peculiar pride—some one creature to whom nature has been especially kind, and whose personal beauty, sweetness of disposition, and felt superiority of mind and manner, single her out unconsciously as an object of attraction and praise, making her the May-day queen of the unending year. Such a darling was Lucy Fleming ere she had finished her thirteenth year; and strangers, who had heard tell of her loveliness, often dropt in as if by accident, to see the Beauty of Rydalmere. Her parents rejoiced in their child; nor was there any reason why they should dislike the expression of delight and wonder with which so many regarded her. She was she as a woodland bird, but as fond of her nest too; and when there was nothing near to disturb, her life was almost a perpetual hymn.

One summer day, a youthful stranger appeared at the door of the house, and after an hour's stay, during which Lucy was from home, asked if they would let him have lodgings with them for a few months—a single room for bed and books, and that he would take his meals with the family. Enthusiastic boy! to him poetry had been the light of life, nor did ever hero of poetry belong more entirely than he to the world of imagination! He had come into the free mountain-region from the confinement of college-walls, and his spirit was expanded within him like a rainbow. No eyes had he for realities—all nature was seen in the light of fancy—not a single object at sunrise and sunset the same. All was beautiful within the circle of the green hill-tops, whether shrouded in the soft mists, or clearly outlined in a cloudless sky. Home, friends, colleges, cities—all sunk away into oblivion, and Harry Howard felt as if wafted off on the wings of a spirit, and set down in a land beyond the sea, foreign to all he had, before experienced, yet in its perfect and endless beauty appealing every hour more tenderly and strongly to a spirit awakened to new power, and reveling in new emotion. In that cottage he took up his abode. In a few weeks came a library of books in all languages; and there was much wondering talk over all the country-side about the mysterious young stranger who now lived at the Fold.

Every day, and when he chose, to absent himself from his haunts among the hills, every hour was Lucy before the young poet's eyes—and every hour did her beauty wax more beautiful in his imagination. Who Mr. Howard was, or even if that were indeed his real name, no one knew; but none doubted that he was of gentle birth, and all with whom he had ever conversed in his elegant amenity, could have sworn that a youth so bland and free, and with such a voice, and such eyes, would not have injured the humblest of God's creatures, much less such a creature as Lucy of the Fold. It was indeed even so—for before the long summer days were gone, he who had never had a sister, loved her even as if she had slept on the same maternal bosom. Father or mother he now had none—indeed, scarcely one near relation—although he was rich in this world's riches; but in them poor in comparison with the noble endowments that nature had lavished upon his mind. His guardians took little heed of the splendid but wayward youth—and knew not now whether his fancies had carried him, were it even to some savage land.

Thus two summers and two winters wheeled away into the past; and in the change, imperceptible from day to day, but glorious at last, wrought on Lucy's nature by communication with one so prodigally endowed, scarcely could their parents believe it was their same child: except that she was dutiful as before, as affectionate as and as fond of all the familiar objects, dead or living, round about her birth-place. She had now grown to woman's stature—tall, though she scarcely seemed so, except when among her playmates; and in her maturing loveliness, fulfilling, and far more than fulfilling, the fair promise of her childhood. Never once had the young stranger—stranger no more—spoken to daughter, father, or mother, of his love. Indeed, for all that he felt towards Lucy, there must have been some other word than love.

At last it was known through the country, that Mr. Howard was going, in a year or less, to marry the daughter of Allan Fleming—Lucy of the Fold. Oh, grief and shame to the parents—if still living—of the noble boy! O sorrow for himself when the passion dies—when the dream is dissolved. How could such a man as Allan Fleming be so infatuated as to sell his child to fickle youth, who would soon desert her broken-hearted? Yet kind thoughts, wishes, hopes, and beliefs prevailed.

In spring, Mr. Howard went away for a few months—it was said to the great city of London—and on his return at midsummer, Lucy was to be his bride. They parted with a few peaceful tears, and though absent were still together. And now a letter came to the Fold, saying, that before another Sabbath he would be at the Fold. A few beautiful fields in Easdale, long mortgaged beyond their fee-simple by the hard-working statesman from whom they reluctantly were passing away, had meanwhile been purchased by Mr. Howard, and in that cottage they were to abide, till they had built for themselves a house a little farther up the side of the sylvan hill, below the shadow of Helm Crag. Lucy saw the Sabbath of his return and its golden sun, but it was in her mind's eye only, for ere it was to descend behind the hills, she would not be among the number of living things.

Up Forest-Ullswater the youth had come by the light of the setting sun; and as he crossed the moun-

tains to Grassmere by the majestic pass of the Solitary Hawse, still as every new star arose in heaven with it arose as lustrous a new emotion from the bosom of his betrothed. The midnight hour had been fixed for his return to the Fold, and as he reached the cliffs above Whittemore, lo! according to agreement, a light was burning in the low window, the very planet of love. It seemed to shed a bright serenity over the whole vale, and the moon-glittering waters of Rydalmere were as an image of life, pure, lovely, undisturbed, and at the pensive hour how profound! "Blessing and praise be to the gracious God! who framed my spirit so to delight in his beauty and glorious creation—blessing and praise to the Holy One for the boon of my Mary's innocent and religious love!" Prayers crowded fast into his soul, and tears of joy fell from his eyes, as he stood at the threshold, almost afraid in the trembling of his deep affection to meet her first embrace!

In the silence, sobs and sighs, and one or two long deep groans! Then in another moment, he saw through the open door of the room where Mary used to sleep, several figures moving to and fro in the light, and one figure upon its knees—who else could it be but her father? Unnoticed he became one of the pale-faced company—and there he beheld her on her bed, mute and motionless, her face covered with a deplorable beauty—eyes closed, and her hands clasped upon her breast! "Dead, dead, dead!" muttered in his ringing ears a voice from the tombs, and he fell down in the midst of them with great violence upon the floor.

Encircled with arms that lay round him softer and silkier far than flower-wreaths on the neck of a child who has laid him down from play, was he when he awoke from that fit—lying even on his own maiden's bed, and within her very bosom, that beat yet, although soon about to beat no more! At that blest awakening moment, he might have thought he saw the first glimpse of light of the morning after his marriage-day, for her face was turned towards his heart, and, with her faint breathings, he felt the touch of tears. Not tears alone now bedimmed those eyes, for tears he could have kissed away, but the blue lids were heavy with something that was not slumber—the orbs themselves were scarcely visible—and her voice—it was gone, never to be heard again, till in the choir of white-robed spirits, that sing at the right hand of God!

Yet, no one doubted that she knew him—him who had dropt down, like a superior being, from another sphere, on the innocence of her simple childhood—had taught her to know so much of her own soul—to love her parents with a profound and more holy love—to see, in characters more divine, heaven's promises of forgiveness to every contrite heart—and a life of perfect blessedness beyond death and the grave! A smile that shone over her face the moment she had been brought to know that he had come at last, and was nigh at hand—and that never left it, while her bosom moved—no, not for all the three days that he continued to sit beside the beautiful corpse, when father and mother were forgetting their cares in sleep—that smile told all who stood around, watching her departure, neighbour, friend, priest, parent, and him the suddenly distracted and desolate, that in the very moment of expiration, she knew him well, and was recommending him and his afflictions to the pity of One who died to save sinners!

Three days and three nights, we have said, did he sit beside her, who so soon was to have been his bride—and come or go who would into the room, he saw them not—his sight was fixed on the winding-sheet, eyeing it without a single tear from feet to forehead, and sometimes looking up to heaven. From that one chair, close to the bedside, he never rose. Night after night, when all the vale was hushed, he never slept. Through one of the midnight hours there had been a great thunder-storm, the lightning suiting a cliff close to the cottage,—but it seemed that he heard it not—and during the floods of next day, to him the roaring vale was silent. On the morning of the funeral, the old people—for now they seemed to be old—wrept to see him sitting still unconscious beside their dead child—for each of the few remaining hours had now its own sad office, and a man had come to nail down the coffin. He became stricken with a sort of palsy—and, being led out to the open air, was laid down, seemingly as dead as her within, on the green daisied turf, where beneath the shadow of the sycamore they had so often sat, building up beautiful visions of a long blissful life!

The company assembled—but not before his eyes—the bier was lifted up and moved away down the sylvan slope, and away round the head of the lake, and over the wooden bridge, accompanied, here and there, as it passed the wayside houses on the road to Grassmere, by the sounds of Palsms; but he saw—he heard not,—when the last sound of the spade rebounded from the smooth arch of the grave, he was left by—but all the while he was lying where they left him, with one or two pitying daisies at his head and feet. When he awoke again and rose, the cottage of the Fold was as if she had never been born—for she had vanished for ever and aye, and her sixteen years smiling life was all extinguished in the dust!

Weeks and months passed on, and still there was a vacant wildness in his eyes, and a morbid ghastliness all over his face, inexpressive of a reasonable soul. During the first faint glimmerings of returned reason, he would utter her name, over and over many times, with a mournful voice, but still he knew not that she was dead—then he began to caution them all to tread softly, for that sleep had fallen upon her, and her fever in its blessed calm might abate—then with groans too affecting to be borne by those who heard them, he would ask why, since she was dead, God had the cruelty to keep him, her husband, in life;

and finally and last of all, he imagined himself in Grassmere churchyard, and clasping a little mound on the green, which it was evident he thought was her grave, he wept over it for hours and hours, and kissed it, and placed a stone at its head, and sometimes all at once broke out into fits of laughter, till the hideous fainting fits returned, and after long convulsions left him lying as if stone dead! As for his bodily frame, when Lucy's father lifted it up in his arms, little heavier was it than a bundle of withered fern. Nobody supposed that one so miserably attenuated and ghost-like could for many days be alive—yet not till the earth had revolved seven times round the sun, did that body die, and then it was buried far, far away from the Fold, the banks of Rydal Water, and the sweet mountains of Westmorland; for after passing like a shadow through many foreign lands, he ceased his pilgrimage in Palestine, even beneath the shadow of Mount Zion, and was laid, with a lock of beautiful hair, which, from the place it held, strangers knew to have belonged to one dearly beloved—close to his heart, on which it had lain so long, and was to moulder away in darkness together, by a Christian hand and in a Christian sepulchre!

NEW MUSIC.

GOD SAVE THE KING OF DENMARK. The Danish national hymn; written by W. H. Bellamy; the music composed by G. W. Martin. London, Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, Regent-street.—At a time when all conversation is of the Danes and Denmark, the above hymn appeals irresistibly for a notice of its worth. We have tried it over, and warmly recommend it to the musical world.

THEIR JOY IN MERRY ENGLAND. National song, by W. G. Martin, director and founder of the National Choral Society.—A capital melody, and, like the foregoing, so opportunely published, that, independently of its own undoubted merit, it must meet with a large circulation.

AN ODE,

Spoken by Mr. James Anderson, at the City of London Theatre, on the occasion of the Marriage of H. H. the Prince of Wales.

[The following lines need no comment at this auspicious season.]

Each age some special season has, when deeds Of brave and noble men stand forth to illumine The page of History, or the painter's art, Or poet's stirring songs, that fire men's souls. But not the victor's laurel, nor the scene, Though life like wrought from out th' unalight block, Nor th' canvas on whose surface seems to breathe A human soul, by us can e'er be placed 'Gainst the unsullied virtues of a life. This day our Prince has come to the altar led A maiden fair and good—a royal gem Of priceless worth; a child who comes to cheer The sorrow of her mother, and our Queen. To-day Britannia orange-blossoms twines Around her shield and spear, while, by her side, The British Lion sleeps in peace, nor heeds The raging tumult in the East or West. The royal beast dreams of our favour'd isle, Her master-minds, and of her maidens fair, Her structures massive, and her jewels rare, Her mighty conquests, both by sea and land, Of giant deeds wrought by a single hand! Of her supremacy upon the sea. And what outwatches them all, her liberty. No welcome e'er hath been on British coast, So true and hearty—ne'er in days of yore—To regal potentates, or sons of kings. Who touched our shore, announced by trumpet blast And roar of cannon, were those English cheers More fraught with heartfelt joy; and not alone Was the fair Danish maiden welcomed home, For her "ear sake, but as it was the wish Of that good father who has passed away; Oh! may his son, our Prince, so emulate The good example which has gone before, That he may earn that title sweet to bear. His sire won and wore: "Albert the Good." And as the incense curst winds the skies, So may our fervent prayers and wishes rise; That from their lives, far may be grief or pain, And long the day ere he be called to reign. May the memory of this happy marriage time, Be nigh in every heart throughout our clime, And each succeeding year but tend to prove The blessedness of two hearts joined by love. May joy await on all their youthful hours, And angels ever strew their path with flowers.

NELSON LEE, THE YOUNGER.

LIME spots on woollen cloths may be completely removed by strong vinegar. The vinegar effectually neutralizes the lime, but does not generally affect the colour of the cloth. Dark cloth, the colour of which has been completely destroyed in spots six inches square, has thus had its original hue completely restored.

RAIN AND REIGN.—As the Massachusetts 17th was marching through Accomac County, with the stars and stripes floating above them, a way-side looker-on was heard to say, "I hope it will rain everywhere it goes." There was an instantaneous wish to imitate the author of so inclement an inspiration. They immediately took him to account for it, calling him a "ceceh." "Thunder! no I ain't!" said he. "Didn't you say you hoped it might rain wherever it went?" "Yes, and so I do; I want it to rain everywhere." They immediately let him go, as the fault was in the dictionary that made two words to sound alike.

IMPORTING TEA NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR prevents the Chinese passing off inferior leaves, hence Horniman's tea is the purest, cheapest, and best. Sold by 2,250 agents.—[Advt.]

CORRECT THE SISTERS.—At this time of the year, perhaps more than any other, it behoves us carefully to attend to the organs of the stomach. Sudden cold or damps create a gripping looseness which we should study to remove or prevent. We alluded some time since to Cooke's celebrated Pills—a being a corrective for this irregularity, and a correspondent remarks:—"Since you noticed Cooke's Pills, I have also tried them. There is something in their ingredients that I, an old chemist, am unable to discover; they contain aloes, but the gripping effects so usual in most pills are here (Cooke's) destroyed. They are, as you say, a mild and soothing purgative, with nothing of a deleterious nature in their composition. I always use them in my family circle."—*South London News*, December 20, 1862.—[Advt.]

Varieties

If wives knew all, they would never quarrel with their husbands for taking a little wine. It makes them so good-natured, and as pliable as an old glove.

UNDER THE ROSE—The rose, a symbol of silence, gave rise to the expression from the circumstance of the Pope's presenting consecrated roses, which were placed over confessionals to denote secrecy. A.D. 1526.

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND—Insert in a newspaper an advertisement of a tempting "situation." Request every applicant to enclose a postage-stamp. The advertisement will cost about 5s. 6d. or 6s.: the applicants will be innumerable. An ingenious knave tried the experiment in the *Times* and got 219 "Resolutions" for his "Oliver!"

An honest Hibernian, whose bank pocket (to use his own phrase) had stopped payment, was forced to the sad necessity of perambulating the streets of Edinburgh two nights together, for want of a few pence to pay his lodgings, when accidentally hearing a person talk of the lying-in hospital, he cried, "That's the place for me! for I have been lying-out these two nights past."

BUTTER—Butter may be preserved sweet for several years by the following method:—Take ten ounces of common salt made very fine, two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of the best brown sugar; these must be well mixed together; to each pound of butter add one ounce of this mixture; it must be well worked up, packed close, and well kept.

THE UTILITY OF A PINCH OF SNUFF—A few days ago, as a gentleman was proceeding through Taunton with a large Newfoundland dog, another animal of the same species came in contact with it, and a severe fight took place. No one could stop them; policemen, spectators—not even the owner himself could part them. At last, a sober old gentleman came by, took out his snuff-box, and, watching his opportunity, administered to each dog pretty freely. The effect was instantaneous; both animals quitted their hold, and ran off as fast as possible.

DUMB ELOQUENCE—I remember a touching incident which happened at the Cape of Good Hope, when I was there. A party had gone out to shoot baboons. The gentleman who related the anecdote wounded one rather severely. Great was his surprise on seeing the animal thus wounded leave the rest of the troop, approach him, and lie down at his feet. Looking him full in the face, the fainting, dying creature pointed at his bleeding side, as much as to say, "This is your cruel work, and how have I deserved it?" No language could surpass this in truth of appeal, or the moral lesson which it taught.

ANCIENT RUINS IN TEXAS—We have been informed by a gentleman who has traversed a large portion of the Indian country of Northern Texas, and the country lying between Santa Fe and the Pacific, that there are vestiges of ancient cities and ruined castles or temples on the Rio Puerco, and on the Colorado of the West. He says that on one of the branches of the Rio Puerco, a few days' travel from Santa Fe, there is an immense pile of ruins that appear to belong to an ancient temple. Portions of the walls are still standing, consisting of huge blocks of limestone, regularly hewn, and laid in cement. The building occupies an extent of more than an acre. It is two or three stories high, has no roof, but contains many rooms, generally of a square form, without windows; and the lower rooms are so dark and gloomy that they resemble caverns rather than the apartments of an edifice built for human habitation. Our informant was unable to describe the style of architecture; but he believes it could not have been erected by Spaniards or Europeans, as the stones are much worn by the rains, and indicate that the building has stood several hundred years. From this description we are induced to believe that it resembles the ruins of Palenque or Otulum. He says there are many similar ruins on the Colorado of the West, which empties into the Californian Sea. In one of the valleys of the Cordilleras traversed by this river, and about 400 miles from its mouth, there is a large temple still standing, its walls and spires presenting scarcely any trace of disintegration, and were it not for the want of a roof it might still be made habitable. Near it, scattered along the declivity of a mountain, are the ruins of what must have been once a large city. The traces of a large aqueduct, part of which is, however, in the solid rocks, are still visible. Neither the Indians residing in the vicinity, nor the oldest Spanish settlers of the nearest settlements, can give any account of these buildings. They merely know that they have stood there from the earliest periods to which their traditions extend. The antiquary who is desirous to trace the Aztec or Toltec races in their migrations from the northern regions of America, may find in these ancient edifices many subjects of curious speculation.

KISSING—Down, jann, closes a sermon on kissing with the following quaint advice:—"I want you, my young sinners, to kiss and get married, and then devote your time to morality and money making. Then let homes be well provided with such comforts and necessities as piety, pickles, pots and kettles, brushes, brooms, benevolence, bread, charity, cheese, crackers, faith, flour, affection, cider, sincerity, onions, integrity, vinegar, virtue, wine, and wisdom. Have these always on hand, and happiness will be with you. Don't drink anything intoxicating, eat moderately, go about business after breakfast, lounge a little after dinner, chat after tea, kiss after quarrelling, and all the joy, the peace, and the bliss the earth can afford shall be yours, until the grave closes over you, and your spirits are borne to a brighter and happier world."

Wit and Wisdom.

"That's a very hard case," as the Irishman said when he hit his friend on the head.

Why is a fashionable appendage to a lady's dress like an historical romance? Because it is a fiction founded upon fact.

"What's o'clock, Pat?" inquired a traveller. "Next to nothing," answered the Milesian, with great confidence. "What do you mean?" asked the traveller. "Not quite one (replied Pat), and it follows in course that what isn't one is next to nothing."

"The stand-still movement," says the *Times*, "is proceeding gloriously." A correspondent in the same speaks of "killing a whale for its blubber, a beaver for its fur, and a castor for its oil!" He was not aware, it seems, that castor-oil is obtained by the crushing of a seed.

VERY UNCOMFORTABLE!—What an uncomfortable situation! A seat on the sofa between two beautiful girls—one with black eyes, jet ringlets, and snowy neck—the other with soft blue eyes, sunny ringlets, red cheeks and lips—both laughing and talking to you at the same time!

The captain of a trading vessel having some contraband goods on board, and which he wished to land, said to an exciseman or wharfinger (whom he knew), "If I were to put a sovereign upon each of your eyes, could you see?" The answer was, "No; and if I had another upon my mouth I could not speak."

A MOVING SIGHT.—At Dunkirk, in France, the other day, while the sexton was digging a grave a skull rose from that which adjoined it, and which was also open, and, as the terrified man started back, advanced towards him. He fled on to the road, crying aloud for mercy. Another man, hearing the alarm, and being told the cause of it, had sufficient courage to go to the spot, and there saw the head still moving. Undaunted he took it up, and, on examination, found within it two moles, which had made it their retreat, and had given it motion.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY EVER MADE—A book has been published containing—or its author is no true man—the very wonder of wonders. It is entitled "Ladies made Happy." Somebody, then, has at last discovered how to make ladies happy. What a discovery! Perpetual youth, transcendent beauty, boundless wealth, everlasting amusement, all the pleasures of existence and none of its cares, with a papa, a mamma, a brother, a lover, or a husband, as well as willing to gratify her slightest whim, are now at every lady's command. If not, if any, the least one, of the above conditions to happiness be yet unattainable—how many ladyships will be miserable still?—*Punch*.

A CIVIL LAD—The Hertfordshire peasants are notorious for their want of urbanity. A lady, while on a visit to a friend residing in the country, had, during her ride on horseback in the neighbourhood, become perfectly aware of the boorishness of the peasantry. One day, when riding unattended, she came to a by-gate of her host's park, which had not a lodge. A chubby boy was swinging to and fro upon it. She ventured to beg that he would hold it open while she passed. To her utter amazement he did so! Delighted with his complacency, she gave him a shilling, observing, "It is quite clear, my lad, from your civility, that you are not a native of Hertfordshire." The young Chesterfield replied, "Thee'rt a liar! I be!"

HINTS TO PARENTS.—If you want a son not to fall in love with any splendid-looking gal, praise her up to the skies; call her an angel; say she is a whole team and a horse to spare, and all that. The moment the critter sees her, he is a little grain disappointed, and says, "Well, she is handsome, that's a fact; but she is not so very very everlasting pretty, arter all." Then he criticises her. "Her foot is too thick in the instep; her elbow-bone is sharp; she rouses; is affected;" and so on; and the more you oppose him the more he abuses her, till he swears she is misreported and ain't handsome at all. But, say nothing to him, and he is spooney over head and ears in a minute. He sees all beauties and no defects, and is for walkin' into her affections at once. Nothin' damages a gal, a preacher, or a lake, like over-praise. A horse is one of the onliest things in nature that is help't by it.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eyes are easily threaded and work without the slightest drag. 100 post-free for twelve stamps. H. WALKER, Queen's Works, Alcester, and 45, Gresham Street, London.—[Advertisement.]

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Delivered free. Terms, cash.
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